



Daily Report

Sub-Saharan Africa

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Thursday
14 March 1991

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OAU Secretary General on Possible RSA Talks

*MB1103162091 Johannesburg International Service
in English 1100 GMT 11 Mar 91*

[Text] The secretary general of the Organization of African Unity, Mr. Salim Achmed Salim, says he does not exclude talks with the South African Government in the future.

Mr. Salim, who is currently in Mauritius, however, denied reports that he held talks last week in the Comoros with the deputy director general of the South African Foreign Ministry, Mr. Rusty Evans.

Mr. Salim also denied that the South African authorities had requested a meeting with him. He said the time was not yet right for him to meet with South African representatives.

Mr. Salim is in Mauritius as one of the guests of honor for the 23 anniversary of the island's independence which is being celebrated tomorrow.

Sub-Saharan Business Conference Held in Mbabane

Swazis Withdraw From Meeting

*MB1303153491 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1517 GMT 13 Mar 91*

[By David Greybe]

[Text] Mbabane, Swaziland March 13 SAPA—Swaziland's King Mswati and Prime Minister Obed Dlamini pulled out of speaking at an important sub-Saharan business conference in Mbabane on Wednesday because of "problems" concerning the involvement of the local business community and fears of compromising Southern Africa's Preferential Trade Agreement areas (PTA). This was according to Mr Francois Marais, chairman of the conference organising committee, who spoke to SAPA at the start of the three-day conference in the Swazi capital.

For the first time in 40 years, business representatives from 14 African countries are meeting their South African counterparts at the conference, titled Africa Sub-Saharan Economy and Trade (ASSET): Scenario for a Sub-Continent. The organisers of the meeting are: the Herbert Quandt Foundation of Germany, the South African Chamber of Commerce (Sacob), the South African Foreign Trade Organisation (SAFTO), and the National African Federated Chambers of Commerce and Industry (Nafcoc). More than 100 businessmen, economists and financiers—internationally and from sub-Saharan africa—hope to find ways during the conference, the first-ever in public, to get the economy of the region moving.

"At the request of the Swazi Minister of Commerce, Trade and Tourism (Mr Nkomeni Ntiwane), I flew down to Swaziland last week to discuss with him a difficulty which he and apparently the Swazi Cabinet had

regarding the appearance of the king and prime minister at this conference," Mr Marais told SAPA. "I was told by the minister that there were various problems, one of which was that the local business community, and specifically the Swazi Chamber of Commerce, felt that they had been ignored by the organisers of this conference, and that their president had approached the minister to complain." The organisers of the conference denied the assertion.

"It was clear to me that the minister saw this as part of his constituency and that he had to take up this matter on their behalf," Mr Marais said. "The second problem area appeared to be that the king is currently the chairman of the PTA, an organisation of some 19 countries in central and southern africa, and the minister himself is a senior office bearer in the PTA. "He (Mr Ntiwane) felt that the presence of the king, and by extension the prime minister, could compromise the PTA," according to Mr Marais. "...What we are attempting to achieve here is very much what the PTA is intending to achieve in Africa as such," he added.

"I fully understand this reasoning, and whilst we all regret the absence of the king and the prime minister, this conference, primarily concerned with socio-economic issues facing the countries of the sub-continent, is fully on course," Mr Marais stressed. "I might add that the minister (Mr Ntiwane) assured me that they were delighted to have this conference in Swaziland and that he shared the visions that we have for Sub-Saharan Africa."

According sources at the conference, the king and prime minister also declined to speak because of the PTA's position vis-a-vis sanctions against South Africa. If the Swazi leaders spoke at the meeting they would in fact be breaking PTA policy. The organisers of the conference denied the story though.

The South African representative of the Quandt Foundation, Dr Horst Avenarius, delivered the opening address in place of the Swazi king.

On Wednesday night at a conference dinner, Mr Marais will speak instead of the Swazi prime minister.

Economic Cooperation Urged

*MB1303165491 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1535 GMT 13 Mar 91*

[Text] Mbabane March 13 SAPA—Should sub-Saharan Africa, because of its Third World demographics, simply be positioning itself as a recipient of First World charity and call for donations of cash and kind in order to find its economic feet?

The question was raised by Mr Reinhard Kunstler of BMW SA at a conference in Mbabane on Wednesday. He said that represented at the conference were no fewer than 13 sub-Saharan African countries, and the mere fact

that they were there suggested to him there was a strong will in the region to achieve economic upliftment through cooperation.

"But in talking about the world and sub-Saharan Africa, where should the emphasis be? "Should this region, because of its Third World demographics, simply be positioning itself as a recipient of First World charity and call for donations of cash and kind, in order to find its economic feet? "Should it be begging for special treatment for its goods and produce within the markets of the world? Or should it be utilising the best the developed nations of the world has to offer in terms of acquiring skills, establishing education systems and sound economic structures?"

He asked whether in fact sub-Saharan Africa should be sending a message to the world that it intended with resolve to put its economic house in order through the creation of a powerful regional economic and trade community—a community that intended employing teamwork, common resources, common creative manufacturing, agricultural and marketing skills, to the point where it could not help but be taken seriously by the rest of the world as an economic power in its own right, and one that was able to compete with any other community or country on an equal and competitive footing. "I believe that this is the reason why you are all gathered here today.

He said there were those who believed that regional unity was quite possible. "Only two days ago, I read a report in a Johannesburg newspaper that a member of the South African Institute of International Affairs believes that a regional customs union, economic community or common market is out of the question. "I quote the institute's senior researcher, Gary van Staden: 'The divergent national economies of the nation states of southern Africa militate strongly against any one arrangement covering the entire region.'

"While Mr van Staden might well have a strong and pragmatic argument, the point is that it is no good waiting, perhaps forever, for houses to be put in order and economies to become equitable. It is necessary and important that despite differences, despite obstacles, a start must be made to lay the foundation of cooperation.

"But despite what many people and countries in the world may think, Africa is most capable of effective teamwork. Last year, the Cameroon football team surprised the experts by performing so well in the world cup competition. Their success was teamwork, and there is no doubt that if this same team spirit was to be utilised in an economic sense, there is no reason why this region cannot come up with a surprise or two for those nations that might not yet share our optimism for Sub-Saharan Africa." He said that like any football team, the region had its more and less powerful players. And he believed the secret to successful teamwork as far as the economic and trade development of the region was concerned, a good soccer team was "an excellent analogy". "Quite

simply, that is to ensure that the strongest players neither insist on being captain nor try to score all the goals on their own. Effective teamwork involves at least as much giving the ball as asking for it."

Mr Kunstler said there was no denying that the Republic of South Africa was and would continue to be a strong player in the regional team. There was equally no denying that South Africa was ready, willing and able to play its role as a member of a team. "This is why the timing of this conference is of such great significance," he said.

The final dismantling of apartheid in South Africa was imminent, while Namibia, Africa's last colony, became independent last year. "The end of centuries of discrimination in southern Africa is therefore now in sight. The final obstacles to uninhibited cooperation have all but fallen away."

SACOB Deputy on Greater RSA Contact

*MB1303171891 Johannesburg Domestic Service
in English 1600 GMT 13 Mar 91*

[Text] The deputy director general of the South African Chamber of Business [SACOB], Mr. Ron Haywood, says the process of reform has enabled South African businessmen to have more contact with other countries in Southern Africa.

Speaking at the conference in Swaziland on economic cooperation between countries south of the Sahara Mr. Haywood said this was reflected by the degree to which trade organizations and agreements [as heard] tried to involve South Africa in their activities. He said unemployment and economic disaster in Africa could be changed only by greater cooperation in the sub-Saharan region.

The conference, the first in more than 40 years, began this morning amid great controversy after the host, Swaziland, decided to ignore it. Both King Mswati, who would have opened the conference and the Swazi prime minister, Mr. Obed Dlamini, have withdrawn from the proceedings because the organizers allegedly did not invite local trade organizations.

More on Meeting

*MB1303193491 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1814 GMT 13 Mar 91*

[By David Greybe]

[Text] Mbabane March 13 SAPA—Sub-Saharan Africa should resolve to put its economic house in order through the creation of a powerful regional economic and trade community, an important conference of business representatives of 16 African countries, including South Africa, was told on Wednesday in Mbabane, Swaziland.

"I believe that this is the reason why you are all gathered here today," Mr Reinhard Kunstler, managing director of BMW South Africa, told some 100 delegates, mostly from South Africa. For the first time in 40 years and, more importantly, for the first time in public business representatives from African countries are meeting their South African counterparts.

The three-day conference, titled "Africa Sub-Saharan Economy and Trade (ASSET): Scenario for a Subcontinent", is being held in the Swazi capital. The conference was rocked by controversy even before it opened on Wednesday afternoon when it was disclosed that Swaziland's King Mswati III and Prime Minister Obed Dlamini had pulled out of speaking at the meeting.

According to Mr Francois Marais, chairman of the conference organising committee, this was because of "problems" concerning the involvement of the local Swazi business community, and fears of compromising the Preferential Trade Area (PTA) because of its sanctions policy against South Africa. King Mswati is the current chairman of the PTA.

"I fully understand this reasoning, and whilst we all regret the absence of the king and the prime minister, this conference, which is primarily concerned with socio-economic issues facing the countries of the sub-continent, is fully on course," Mr Marais told SAPA in an interview.

The key-note address was eventually delivered by Mr Kunstler, who impressed delegates with his call for greater regional cooperation. Arguing for economic cooperation on a regional basis, he also called for the eventual linking of the existing five groupings that have been formed in Africa to endeavour to promote regional trade. They were, he said, the Southern African Development Coordination Conference (SADCC), the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS), the PTA, the Common Monetary Area, and the South African Customs Union.

"To be successful, the existing groupings should ideally be linked up, as they are otherwise certain to duplicate effort in their individual approaches. "If Sub-Saharan Africa can show the world that it is capable of building a united economic front as well as a well strategised and planned approach towards regional growth, getting investment into the region will be far easier than it is at present," Mr Kunstler added. The region should be "sending a message to the world that it intends with resolve to put its economic house in order for the creation of a powerful regional economic and trade community".

Such a community, according to the BMW managing director, should be a community "that intends employing teamwork, common resources, common creative manufacturing, agricultural and marketing skills to the point where it cannot help but be taken seriously by the rest of the world as an economic power in its own

right, and one that is able to compete with any other community or country on an equal and competitive footing".

"Of course, there are those who believe that regional unity is quite impossible," he admitted. However, Mr Kunstler said, the point was that it was no good waiting, "perhaps for ever", for houses to be put in order and economies to become equitable. "It is necessary and important that despite differences, despite obstacles, a start must be made to lay the foundation of cooperation. "Despite what many people and countries in the world may think, Africa is most capable of effective teamwork," he argued. The secret to successful teamwork as far as the economic and trade development of the region is concerned can be found in a good soccer team. "Quite simply, that is to ensure that the strongest players neither insist on being captain nor try to score all the goals on their own." There was no denying, though, that South Africa was and would continue to be a strong player in the "regional team". "There is equally no denying that South Africa is ready, willing and able to play its role as a member of a team. "This is why the timing of this conference is of such great significance," Mr Kunstler told the meeting.

With the final dismantling of apartheid in South Africa imminent, the end of centuries of discrimination in Southern Africa was therefore now in sight. "The final obstacles to uninhibited cooperation have all but fallen away," according to Mr Kunstler. The goal of the conference should therefore be to create an open forum for the participation of commerce, trade and industry in the strengthening of the framework for cooperation and development among sub-Saharan countries, and to expedite the economic intergration process in the African continent.

"By doing this, the region may achieve even more of a political community of nations and people than did Europe. "It is therefore imperative that, along with the strategies to unite sub-Saharan countries in an economic unity, strategies and confidence building measures must be designed to revitalise economic activity and growth in each country."

In order to revitalise economic activity and growth, Mr Kunstler suggested four areas on concentration:

- Liberalising of trade and the establishment of a common market;
- Infrastructural support services;
- Structural development programmes, and;
- Monetary and legal harmonisation.

"The objective should be to establish within the region a self-reliant, free trade area and common market by the end of the century." Mr Kunstler warned, though, that it was important to maintain a balance between large and small businesses, so as not to lose the entrepreneurial skills of the smaller businesses. He added that the free movement of goods, capital labour and services in a unified Sub-Saharan Africa would require monetary

harmonisation. "A common currency would greatly contribute to the integration process and would stimulate cross-border trade and investment."

PANA Press Review on Somalia, Cape Verde, Gulf

AB0803180691 Dakar PANA in English 1139 GMT
8 Mar 91

[From the press review; all quotation marks as received]

[Excerpts] Dakar, 8 March (SHIHATA/PANA)—African papers reaching PANA this week have commented on the elections in Cape Verde, on developments in Somalia and on the outcome of the Gulf war as well as on other issues of the day.

THE GUARDIAN newspaper in Nigeria said, the new wave of democracy which started to sweep the world... came to Africa last... is also having its greatest difficulty and resistance in this continent." Africa's first success story" in democracy, it said, is not to be found in the self-styled leaders of that continent." Rather, it has been recorded in the little island nation of Cape Verde," it said in reference to the opposition victory in parliamentary and presidential elections in Cape Verde.

The paper praised the losing incumbent party of President Aristides Pereira for the concession speech made even before all the results of the election were in. Such faith in the integrity of the electoral system and the fairness of competitive political struggle is unheard of in Africa," it said.

It congratulated the new president and, even more, the out-going government of President Pereira for presiding over a democratic election that voted out an incumbent government without the usual incidents." The paper recommended Cape Verde's example to all the other African countries which profess commitment to democratic transition and said the real test of commitment to democracy is the willingness to respect its verdict when that verdict is not in our favour. Many African leaders have shown themselves incapable of achieving that commitment." [passage omitted]

The NEW NIGERIAN newspaper noted that, like the inevitability of a Greek tragedy, Mohamed Siad Barre's

exit from power was predictable from the moment he joined the league of sit-tight African leaders." Additionally, it said, Siad overplayed the strategic location of his country on the Horn of Africa," switching Soviet for American mentors.

This false reliance on super power hegemony while perpetuating the worst human rights abuse at home was ultimately what in the present post cold war era, made the strategic importance of Somalia to become irrelevant," he said. Thus, it said, the ugly skeleton in Siad Barre's cupboard was being exposed by the Western media." Latest reports indicate that rebels who fought for the removal of Siad from power are now at each other's throat. This carnage must stop," it said. It added the ordinary Somalian deserves peace and development after two decades of terror and famine unleashed by Siad Barre." [passage omitted]

The Senegalese daily newspaper, LE SOLEIL" warned that the end of the Gulf war could lead to further worsening of religious and ethnic crises in that sub-region, adding that that is why the pope called for an all embracing settlement of the Mid-East's problems." Recognising the principal problem of the Mid-East as that of the Palestinians, the paper said there is place for both a Jewish and a Palestinian state" there. LE SOLEIL" also wanted the international status of Jerusalem" to be preserved.

Nigeria's DAILY TIMES" newspaper said that the war being effectively over, diplomacy would in the months ahead hopefully, smoothen out the rough edges of a conflict which could have been avoided." But while Saddam Husayn and his associates should not be compensated for plunging the world into a senseless conflict," it said ordinary Iraqis should not be made to suffer indefinitely." This is why the various sanctions against Iraq must be lifted quickly while development assistance should go to Iraq for the restoration of vital infrastructure," it said.

The DAILY TIMES" also said that beyond concern for the future of Iraq, world attention should now focus on the larger questions of peace and stability in the Persian Gulf...in our order of priority, the Palestinian question ranks uppermost [words indistinct].

Chad

*Post-Habre Scene Assessed, Deby Viewed

91AF0738A Paris JEUNE AFRIQUE ECONOMIE
in French Feb 91 pp 149-153

[Article by Jean-Luc Clouard: "A Farewell To Arms?"]

[Text] Idriss Deby raised fresh hopes for democracy in Chad when he chased out Hissene Habre, but the underlying ethnic tensions remain. Will he be the architect of national reconciliation?

A few days before the Christmas holidays, the new man in power in Ndjamena had barely settled in at the Camp des Martyrs when he spoke to his fellow citizens, exclaiming: "Men and women of Chad, this is a gift not of gold nor of silver, but of liberty!" On hearing these words, the majority of Chadians heaved a sigh of relief. There is no doubt about that. But it is one thing to rejoice at the departure of a Hissene Habre who reigned as an absolute ruler; Idriss Deby's accession to power in a nation battered by war and choked by poverty is quite another matter. The people of Ndjamena, evidently still in shock over the thousands of lives lost on the battlefield in recent years, refrained from expressions of unbridled enthusiasm. There are many questions and too little information to answer them precisely. Indeed, the various themes broached by the new head of state in his two speeches, when taken point by point, leave many aspects of his program shrouded in obscurity, foreign policy the first among them. "We will honor all agreements, charters, and conventions," said Idriss Deby. "Our effort will be founded on nonalignment, opposition to neocolonialism and to imperialism, and the active defense of peace. With its neighbors, Chad will promote a policy of noninterference and good neighborliness." This declaration of principles offers little insight into the question that continues to concern Africans and Westerners: Idriss Deby's relations with Colonel Qadhafi.

The Delicate Balance of Foreign Policy

Only one point has been made perfectly plain: The decision to take the border dispute over the Aouzou strip to the International Court of Justice in the Hague (see JEUNE AFRIQUE ECONOMIE No. 137) will stand. The new government in Chad will respect the verdict of the world's highest court. But, given the fact that a verdict will not be reached before 1992, all in all that does not commit Chad to much of anything.

As for the rest, Libya announced on 6 December that it would offer real support to Chad. Tripoli "will not tolerate any hostile action against Chad," according to a communique from Libya's JANA [JAMAHIRIYAH ARAB NEWS AGENCY]. Libyan military support for Deby's movement, by the way, prompted France's former chief of staff, Jeannou Lacaze, to say that "Idriss Deby should not be left to dine alone with the devil."

Yet, the American-engineered "exfiltration" of some 650 Libyan prisoners complicated the situation. (See JEUNE AFRIQUE ECONOMIE No. 139.) Washington no doubt had an ulterior motive in giving the transfer of prisoners so much media impact. The Libyan prisoners might have easily been trucked quietly into Cameroon, but Washington probably wanted to place Idriss Deby in a delicate position vis-a-vis Tripoli, if not to ensnare him. Objectively, the operation was a success because it was not until early January that Chad reacted to the "exfiltration" through the words of its minister of information and culture, Beassoumal Nadjita: "The Chadian Government protests because it was not consulted by the United States prior to the evacuation. And the American Government did not offer a convincing explanation." The minister refrained from indicating what might have constituted a convincing statement.

In any event, once the new government had taken the reins of state, it did not waste any time. One right after the other, two African heads of state came to call on Idriss Deby: Blaise Compaore and the Sudanese junta leader, General al-Bashir. "Never again will dissidents find asylum in Darfour," said Khartoum's man in power. As if it were needed, these visits revealed a few of the friendships enjoyed by Idriss Deby's Patriotic Salvation Movement (MPS). There is no doubt, by the way, that the government of Burkina Faso's good relations with Idriss Deby (the MPS had an "office" in Ouagadougou) are the reason why relations between Burkina Faso and Hissene Habre remained fairly cool. Despite this state of affairs, it should not be forgotten that Togo's president, Gnassingbe Eyadema, was the first head of state to recognize the MPS, nor that Gabon's president, Omar Bongo, has also given it his support. At the same time, Chad's new government has stepped up diplomatic contacts: in Yaounde (where the question of repatriating 5,000 Chadian refugees was raised), Gabon, Burkina Faso, Togo, Mali, Ivory Coast, Morocco, and in Senegal as well, which "for humanitarian reasons" agreed to receive Chad's former head of state probably out of "mere courtesy" to France, if not as the result of pressure.

Nor should it be forgotten that when the new governing team made its first trip abroad, it was to Paris, and that the minister of planning, Hassan Fadoul Kittir, and the minister of finance, Mohieddine Salah, met with Libya's minister of foreign affairs. The rapidity with which doors were thrown open to these men would seem to indicate that many African heads of state were not displeased by Hissene Habre's departure. But that is not to say that they enthusiastically welcome Idriss Deby....

On the domestic front, the problems facing the new government are numerous and complex. No doubt foremost among them will be the problem of the military forces. "The national army will serve the people," said Idriss Deby. "It will be necessary to educate and train the combatants, reorganize and institute a hierarchy in the army, define its missions, and involve it in economic development. All political police forces are eliminated.

The National Security force will be reorganized and given a new mission to protect and assist the citizen." The figures provide an idea of the magnitude of the difficulties. Officially, Hissene Habre maintained a force 17,000 men. In reality, nearly 50,000 men were receiving government subsidies (although they had not received anything at all in several months). Add to them the soldiers who took up arms with the former rebels and the number exceeds 60,000. Some of them have nothing left, not even a pair of shoes. Many of them have known nothing but war and a soldier's existence, and are more concerned with winning military victories—which is what was expected of them—than with contributing to the creation of national wealth. It can be imagined what difficulties their return to civilian life will pose and how drawn out the slow process of learning less "heroic" tasks will be. Indeed, everyone knows that it is more exalting to wield an automatic weapon and to travel vast expanses of desert in the back of a Toyota than it is to work the arid soil in the solitude of a village and in often total destitution. Even if administrative tasks may appear more comfortable, it is unlikely that the state will furnish jobs to all former combatants, given the constraints of structural adjustment plans. The only other hope is that activities related to industry and services can be developed.... The current climate in Africa raises very little optimism in that direction.

Of course, army life will remain open to them. The Chadian Government has already requested France's assistance in training officers for the new army, and a 600-man Joint Internal Security Brigade (BMSI) has also been created. Not all of them will find their place there. Thousands of weapons, by the way, are still circulating in the country. In mid-January, the authorities in Ndjamenah performed a systematic search of two neighborhoods in the capital—Gardhole and Djambal Barh. According to the Commissariat for Security and Internal Affairs, rocket launchers, automatic weapons, and ammunition were seized in two homes. As long as there is no certainty of peace, the combatants will probably not part willingly with the "tools of their former trade." In addition, some military personnel will have to give up a few of the habits they acquired as soldiers.

"We must not allow our military successes to lull us into thinking that the struggle is over," Idriss Deby has said, in fact. "We cannot allow ourselves to feel safe from a possible return of that odious system until true and total democracy, a pluralistic democracy, has been established." But it is clear that until that time, Idriss Deby promised democracy to the Chadians without knowing how he would bring it about. "There is no such thing as democracy without political pluralism and a religiously unaffiliated state," he explained, promising freedom of thought, freedom to engage in labor union activity, freedom of the press, and religious freedom.

Serious Questions Remain

But he was quick to add that it was "inopportune" for the MPS to leave the scene. That statement launched the

debate on the country's future. In Libreville, the former sole political party under President Habre, UNIR [National Union for Independence and Revolution], called for a national conference to be held on the country's political future and appealed to all militants "wherever they may be" to maintain "their cohesiveness and their calm." It is an encouraging sign, all the more so since many figures in the old regime have returned to Ndjamenah: Notably, members of the former president's ethnic group the Goranes (Mahmat Nourry and Rozi Fodeido) have returned—the best proof that they had no fear of reprisals. Also among those returning were men of the south who are more mindful than the others of the fact that while they were serving alongside the FANT [Chadian National Armed Forces], Idriss Deby engaged in operations of "pacification" in what some still refer to as "the useful part of Chad." The "encouragement" is all the more essential in that the new head of state is far from having unanimous support. Chadians have not forgotten that Idriss Deby's role in the struggle against the Libyans was "somewhat" overrated. At Ouadi-Doum, in fact, it was the presence of Hassan Djammous, supported by elements of the GUNT [Transitional National Union Government], that made it possible for a coalition to be formed by the FANT and the AND (Goukouni's National Liberation Army) and for a decisive victory to be won against Tripoli's army. The FANT led by Idriss Deby did not appear until later.

In Ndjamenah, everyone also knows that certain members of Idriss Deby's entourage who served in the previous government were not paragons of integrity and honesty before they joined the opposition to Hissene Habre. Didn't one figure who has since been renamed a minister plunder the coffers of the state before being forced to flee? Didn't one high official engage in suspicious practices as prefect of a northern region? Such factors raise serious questions about the birth of a democracy in Chad, even if the new team in power talks of reorganizing government services on "more efficient foundations," decentralizing "certain entities," and granting "broad management powers" to the local level.

Today, Chad's administrative divisions number 14 prefectures and 240 cantons, prompting some to say that this apportionment of the country could eventually give rise to as many political groupings. At present, in fact, several forces are vying for a political role: the MPS, itself composed of two factions (the Zaghawas, the president's ethnic group, and the Hadjerai), the Democratic Movement for Socialism in Chad (MDST) led by the son of former President Tombalbaye, and Dr. Mougar Fidel's Democratic Movement, which have set up a national forum in Paris. Then there are the combatants from the south, among them Captain Djibrine Dasser and Ousmane Gam, the government's chief of staff, and in the background, the tacit support provided by the Catholic Church to the southerners.

Also to be reckoned with are the Revolutionary Forces for Democracy (FRD) made up of five political parties that emerged from the FROLINAT [Chadian National

Liberation Front] and opposed Hissene Habre's regime. Well before the former president fell, the FRD demanded that "true national reconciliation be sought" with the goal of proposing democratic solutions based upon a revision of the Constitution, the creation of a human rights league, and elections. The Forces' secretary general, Adoum Togoi, played an important role in the wings. On meeting Hissene Habre in June 1990 in Paris, shortly after the Franco-African summit in La Baule, and Idriss Deby a month later at the intersection of the Sudanese, Libyan, and Chadian borders, Togoi emerged as the likely candidate to work toward reconciliation. He benefited from respect for his role a former combatant. And, even though Hissene Habre expressed the most serious reservations with regard to Francois Mitterrand's speech at La Baule, it seems certain that he would be obligated to show some signs of democratization.

Threats of New Ethnic Tension

Another determining factor in the evolution of Chadian politics will be the position to be adopted by the GUNT's former president, Goukouni Weddeye, who has formed a Provisional Council of the Revolution (CPR) in Libya. The clashes that occurred in Tibesti in late December 1990 confirm that reconciliation is far from accomplished. Nor should it be forgotten that southern Chad experienced some agitation a few days later. It was not without reason that the FRD had warned the former GUNT leader "against any attempts to destabilize the country." Some two weeks after power was seized, the FRD demanded that a "preparatory national conference" be held so as "create a mechanism for consultations on the questions of the definitive peace, stability, and a multiparty system." Was there truly another solution? Until then, the new regime had hardly shown itself to be decided to take that route.

There remains the central question: the economy. "The economy will be rebuilt with consideration given to the development of all regions," said Idriss Deby. "It will be a mixed economy founded on equilibrium between the private and public sectors. In that regard, private initiative will be encouraged in the small- and medium-sized businesses sector." Officially, that is. But concrete realities express themselves in far more precise terms.

The policy of France's Central Fund for Economic Cooperation (CCCE) with regard to Chad gives an idea of possible difficulties and scenarios, because it points out the country's weak potential. For the 1990-91 growing season, the shortfall in grains was estimated at 200,000 metric tons, attributed to low rainfall and damage done to crops by migratory locusts. What is the solution? It is true that France has just awarded 90 million French francs in aid that should ensure that government employees are paid, that some of the loans awarded by lending institutions are repaid, and that public buildings devastated by looters after Hissene Habre fled are restored. But multiple economic options do not exist. The CCCE's Chadian policy attests to that.

Its policy essentially rests on the cotton sector's 124-million French franc recovery program adopted in June 1988. Its main thrusts are investments to "preserve the infrastructure," which means investments that will improve production qualitatively and quantitatively (purchases of equipment, replenishment of the truck fleet). The 1989-90 harvest exceeded 140,000 metric tons, and the 1990-91 season is expected to bring in 165,000 to 170,000 metric tons. CCCE officials rate the results quite satisfactory because at the close of the 1989-90 season, Cotontchad [Chadian Cotton Company] had cleared a gross cash flow of 4 billion CFA [African Financial Community] francs.

For the next growing season, Hissene Habre had issued a decree setting the price to be paid to producers for 1 kilogram of cottonseed at 100 CFA francs.

Extremely Limited Economic Potential

Even before 15 January, the new authorities in Ndjamen confirmed that decision. "A new contract-plan between the state and Cotontchad is to be adopted in late September," explained a CCCE official. "If it is to go into effect, it is essential that the new government begin negotiations in the first half of the year," he added, visibly cautious on the subject of the new government's intentions. But everyone knows that cotton will never be a panacea and that development opportunities are extremely limited. In past years, the CCCE has entered into various projects. In 1985, it granted a loan of 94 million French francs for a program to modernize industrial facilities and another 86 million in 1986-88 for an adjustment program. "Hissene Habre's government had enacted serious measures against fraud involving products of basic necessity arriving from Nigeria," it was said at the CCCE. "That is what it took to achieve equilibrium in the sugar sector. In order to maintain it, the new government will have no choice but to enact identical measures." The CCCE also made loans of 25 million French francs in 1986 and 55 million in 1988 for several operations in the telecommunications sector: repair and extension of the Ndjamen telephone network, restoration of postal services, construction of an earth station in the capital city. In that domain, the new government has merely sketched out guidelines. If the country's development is to become real—and even so, it can only be limited, the forces of the nation as a whole must rally to the task. Only a leader who has won unanimous support by calming the fierce underlying ethnic tensions will have any chance of succeeding.

Congo

Further Reportage on National Conference

Clergyman Elected Chairman

AB1403165191 Paris AFP in French 1742 GMT
12 Mar 91

[Text] Brazzaville, 12 Mar (AFP)—Monsignor Ernest Kombo, bishop of Owando (600 km north of Brazzaville) was elected today as chairman of the national

conference taking place in Congo, an official source disclosed. Mgr. Kombo, aged 50, was elected because of his independence from the political parties and associations, his moral probity, and his competence, conference sources indicated.

A native of Pointe-Noire in the south of the country, Mgr. Kombo received his primary and secondary education in Congo before going through his novitiate in Aix-en-Provence (France) and then studying philosophy at Chantilly (France). He went on to study history and geography at Douala (Cameroon) and did a combined course in theology and economics in Lyon (France). After serving as priest of the Saint Anne Church in Brazzaville in 1973, he joined the Congolese public service from 1977 to 1978 as economic adviser to the National Management and Statistics Center. In 1983, while still performing his functions as a public servant, he was appointed bishop of Nkayi (400 km southwest of Brazzaville) before becoming bishop of Owando in July 1990.

Since late 1990, Mgr. Kombo has been a member of the Sacred Congregation for the Evangelization of Peoples, an organization headquartered in Rome, and this function puts him in a position to become Congo's next cardinal, a post which has remained vacant since the assassination in 1977 of Cardinal Emile Blavenda, church sources disclosed.

In a statement to AFP, Mgr. Kombo considered his appointment as a mark of confidence in the religious denominations, but expressed some anxiety about the "sovereign" character of the conference. My task will be a difficult one, the Owando bishop declared in substance, insofar as the conference could, owing to its sovereign character, be tempted "to make decisions out of enthusiasm." Mgr. Kombo pointed out that he had not expected his selection, even though he thought he might be elected vice chairman of the conference. This conference, which was originally scheduled to end today, is expected to continue until 31 March, informed sources disclosed.

First Vice President Elected

AB1303192791 Dakar PANA in English 1719 GMT
13 Mar 91

[Text] Brazzaville, 13 March (PANA)—The vice-chairman of the Congolese Movement for Democracy and Integral Development (MCDDI), Antoine Latembet-Ambily, was on Wednesday [13 March] elected first vice-president of the presidium of the national conference in Congo, which began two weeks ago in Brazzaville. Latembet-Ambily, 62, and a member of parliament, was elected after the second ballot polling 564 votes or more than two-thirds of the 932 voters as against 263 votes received by his rival, former foreign minister, Charles David Ganao.

Describing himself as the candidate for change before the elections, Latembet-Ambily received the support of

the opposition parties as well as that of the chairman of the Party for Reconstruction and Development of Congo (PRDC), Steghe Nouarra, who withdrew his candidature for the post in his favour. Participants at the conference will resume work on Thursday with the election of other members of the presidium bureau headed by Monsignor Ernest Kombo, bishop of Owando, who was elected to the post on Tuesday.

Sao Tome & Principe

Trovoada Officially Proclaimed President-Elect

AB1303212791 Paris AFP in English 2104 GMT
13 Mar 91

[Text] Sao Tome, March 13 (AFP)—Miguel Trovoada was officially proclaimed president-elect of the Republic of Sao Tome and Principe on Wednesday [13 March] after the release of final results of the March 3 presidential elections. Mr. Trovoada won 81.8 percent of votes cast. Close to 60 percent of the electorate of 60,000 turned out to vote, chief electoral officer Albertino Paulino said.

Mr. Trovoada, the first head of state to be chosen by popular election since the archipelago became independent in 1975, will take office on April 3. He succeeds Manuel Pinto da Costa, who did not stand for reelection.

The president-elect left Sao Tome for a 12-day tour taking in Portugal, France, Senegal, Morocco and Angola.

Zaire

Prime Minister, Transitional Government Resigns

AB1403130091 Paris AFP in English 1248 GMT
14 Mar 91

[Text] Kinshasa, March 14 (AFP)—The Zairian transition government of Prime Minister Lunda Bululu has resigned and an enlarged interim administration will be named later in the day, the semi-official daily SALONGO reported Thursday. The paper said the new government would better "satisfy the need for representativity of political forces concerned with managing the economic, social, political and moral crisis facing the country."

A special cabinet meeting has been scheduled for noon. The reason for the meeting was not known. Mr. Bululu's team has governed since May 4 last year.

Salongo also said representatives of 60 political parties had met for talks with President Mobutu Sese Seko at N'Sele on Wednesday and had voiced support for dialogue and a consensus approach to Zaire's problems.

More on Government's Resignation

AB1403145091 Dakar PANA in French 1417 GMT
14 Mar 91

[Text] Kinshasa, 14 Mar (AZAP)—The Zairian prime minister, Mr. Lunda Bululu, today announced his government's resignation in order, he said, to permit President Mobutu Sese Seko to form a larger transitional government. The head of state, Prime Minister Lunda Bululu stated, has accepted the resignation of his government which was formed on 4 May 1990. The prime minister announced this at a news conference he gave at the end of an extraordinary cabinet meeting.

Reaction to Constitutional Conference Reported

AB1303113091 Dakar PANA in French 1717 GMT
12 Mar 91

[Text] Kinshasa, 12 Mar (AZAP/PANA)—The leaders of some Zairian political parties consider that the "constitutional conference" instituted by President Mobutu is quite "national" in character, regarding its composition and the substance of the issues to be discussed, while others point out that it cannot produce consensus-based solutions to the country's fundamental problems. Yet other party leaders believe that the constitutional conference is "contrary" to the will of the people, which requires an open public debate that would offer everyone the opportunity to express their views on the economic and social crisis.

Mr. Etienne Tshisekedi wa Mulumba, leading member of the Union for Democracy and Social Progress (UDPS), stated that his party "is ignoring" the constitutional conference instituted by the Zairian president and

would continue to fight for the formation by the opposition of a responsible and independent government of national unity. Such a government, in his opinion, would convene and organize a national conference. Mr. Tshisekedi was addressing a crowd of approximately 40,000 people, which turned up on Sunday, 10 March for the UDPS rally at Selembao commune, one of the densely populated districts of the Zairian capital.

Mr. Kisimba Ngoy, chairman of the National Federalists Party (PNF), stated on his part that the PNF endorsed the "constitutional conference" on account of its composition and the substance of the issues which would be discussed. The rest, he maintained, is merely a quarrel over terminology.

For his part, Mr. Mandungu Bula Niati, chairman of the Nationalists Common Front (FNC), stated at a rally held on Sunday, 10 March at Lingwala commune that "his party is opposed to the constitutional conference" because the procedure adopted by the authorities for convening it is undemocratic." [quotes as received] The FNC, he stressed, stands for the formation of a government of national unity that would organize a national conference to bring together, around a common negotiating table, all the nation's political parties and active forces.

Mr. Ileo Song'Amba, chairman of the Christian Social Democratic Party (PDSC), will not participate in the constitutional conference initiated by the head of state. He has called for the convening of a "genuine" national conference that will lead to a national consensus, redefine the fundamental options of the Third Republic, and set up a technical committee that would draft a new constitution.

Ethiopia

Further on Government, TPLF Fighting in Gojam

Government's Outlook 'Gloomy'

AB1203174291 Paris AFP in English 1722 GMT
12 Mar 91

[Text] Nairobi, March 12 (AFP)—Bombing by Ethiopian airforce jets has failed to break Tigrean rebels' hold on Gojam Province about 200 kilometers (125 miles) from the capital Addis Ababa where the U.S. Embassy has offered help to expatriates wishing to leave, diplomatic sources said Tuesday.

The Tigray People's Liberation Front (TPLF) was firmly in control of Gojam according to a Red Cross spokesman in Nairobi, who said a Red Cross medical team there has been completely cut off from their base in Addis Ababa. The Nairobi representative of the International Committee of the Red Cross said the team, a Swedish woman doctor and three female nurses of unknown nationality, was now working under the protection of the TPLF's "Weyane" or freedom fighters.

In Addis Ababa, where most inhabitants listen in to rebel radio broadcasts, concern is mounting for the survival of the regime of President Mengistu Haile Mariam whose forces are fighting a combined offensive by the TPLF and by rebels in Eritrea.

The U.S. Embassy has offered its help to evacuate expatriate families but has not yet made any official recommendation to U.S. nationals to get out of the country, diplomatic sources said.

Although government forces have reported some success against rebel forces in Wollo Province and have forced the TPLF to withdraw from the former imperial capital of Axoum, the general military outlook for the government was gloomy.

Reports from Eritrea said the Eritrean People's Liberation Front (EPLF) had captured the town of Ed which is the last town on the road to the vital Red Seaport of Aseb, the government's only access to the sea. Aseb which handles all the capital's oil supplies, is said to be well defended by local soldiers of the Afar clan who can be counted on to fight hard to defend their home ground.

The rebel offensive is beginning to take its toll of supplies in the capital and fuel is now strictly rationed. However it is still freely obtainable on the black market, albeit at seven times the official price. Recently the dollar, officially pegged at 2.05 birrs has been changing for seven birrs on the "parallel" money market.

Ethiopia has had no finance minister for more than three months following the resignation of Tekola Dejene. Since then five other ministers have submitted their resignations but Lieutenant-Colonel Mengistu refused to accept them, according to several diplomats and Ethiopian businessmen.

In a bid to curb the spread of dissent, Lt.-Col. Mengistu addressed university students on Friday warning them that he would close the university and draft them into the army if student unrest continued.

Government Soldiers Surrender to OLF

EA1203165591 (Clandestine) Voice of Oromo
Liberation in Oromo 1000 GMT 12 Mar 91

[Text] Western Oromia—There has been fighting for the last two weeks between the Amhara government forces and the Tigray People's Liberation Front [TPLF] and its allies in Gonder and Gojam Administrative Areas. The TPLF-led force has destroyed Amhara government forces and gained control of major towns such as Bahir Dar, Debre Markos, and Gonder.

It has been learned that in the fighting between the Dergue and its opposing forces, many of the Dergue soldiers who were stationed in these administrative areas have been dispersed. Some of the dispersed Dergue soldiers have fled to areas controlled by the Oromo Liberation Front [OLF] and surrendered to the OLF peacefully.

Accordingly, 38 of the Dergue government soldiers who were in Chagne town in Metekel Province [Gojam region] surrendered with their arms to the OLF peacefully on the banks of the Abayaa River [Oromo name for Blue Nile] on 9 March 1991. These soldiers revealed that after they were dispersed from the town of Chagne by the forces of the TPLF, or Weyane. They were not willing to surrender to the TPLF; instead, they secretly passed through the area controlled by the Ethiopian People's Revolutionary Party and surrendered to the OLF after nine days of walking. They went on to say that many Dergue soldiers dispersed in the fighting are on the way to OLF-controlled territory to surrender to the OLF.

The Ethiopian forces who surrendered to the OLF include 1 major, 2 captains, 1 lieutenant, 2 sergeants, 4 corporals, and 28 private soldiers. Listeners, we will announce their full names in our next program.

WFE Attempts To Recapture Gojam Reported

EA1303092691 (Clandestine) Voice of the
Ethiopian People for Peace, Democracy, and Freedom
in Amharic 0400 GMT 13 Mar 91

[Text] The Workers Party of Ethiopia [WPE], which was completely eliminated from Gojam administrative area and which attempted to reenter Gojam through Welega by mobilizing one Army division, has been completely destroyed by the heroic Ethiopian People's Revolutionary Democratic Front [EPRDF] people's army. [music]

As will be recalled, we have already informed you that the fascist Dergue has been trying to recapture Gojam by mobilizing its army through the Goha-Tsiyon and Welega directions. Even after the whole of Gojam

administrative area was liberated by the EPRDF's Tewodros campaign, the Dergue, after gaining control of the bridge leading to Gojam through Welega and assembling its Army from the central area of the country tried to reenter Gojam, but all its efforts were shattered.

On 11 March 1991, that is the day before the WPE hoped to implement its plan, the 31st enemy Army Division was completely destroyed by our heroic people's army's fast and decisive attack. The fighting with the enemy's 201st Airborne Army Division is still going on. The 31st Army Division was destroyed around the Welega and Gojam administrative areas.

Before the Army was destroyed, the fascist leader Mengistu Haile-Mariam was in the area trying to mobilize the soldiers, saying that the Tigray People's Liberation Front, TPLF, [weyane] had come to Gojam after being wiped out in Tigray and facing the problem of where to settle. Now, if we wipe the TPLF out here it will have nowhere to go, Mengistu said in his attempt to mobilize the troops.

According to the news we have so far, the heroic EPRDF people's army killed or wounded more than 3,000 WPE soldiers. It has also captured more than 2,100 soldiers. Furthermore, more than 4,500 light and medium rifles, one tank, three ZU-23 antiaircraft guns, one 37-mm antiaircraft gun, five vehicles and much ammunition and bombs were seized. One BM-21 rocket launcher was also burned out.

Our heroic people's army is also severely punishing the 201st Airborne Division. Dear listeners, the reports we have so far are incomplete, hence we will inform you of the results of the fighting with the Dergue's 201st Airborne Division and the other details when we receive them.

EPRDF, EPLF Defeat Government in Tigray

EA1403110991 (Clandestine) Voice of the Ethiopian People for Peace, Democracy, and Freedom in Amharic 0400 GMT 14 Mar 91

[Text] A huge enemy force attempting to move on Adwa [northern Tigray] has been defeated and repulsed back to its former position. The enemy force, which moved into Adwa from Eritrea, comprised six regular brigades and numerous militiamen. This enemy force was repulsed by the combined arms of the Ethiopian People's Revolutionary Democratic Front [EPRDF] and the Eritrean People's Liberation Front [EPLF]. This huge enemy force was contained at De'aro Tekle by the coordinated forces of the EPRDF and the EPLF before it could reach Adwa, following which our forces unleashed a strong offensive against the enemy from 12 March, comprehensively destroying the enemy force and making it flee in disarray back to where it had come from.

In this brilliant victory, the heroic forces of the EPLF made a magnificent contribution by travelling a long distance to reach De'aro Tekle and taking part in the battle.

The Workers' Party of Ethiopia, which continued to propagate its dreams of victory while its forces were heavily engaged at De'aro Tekle, has been saying that its forces have gained control of Adwa and Aksum. This fictitious propaganda is an indication of the Dergue's desperation and inability to win any victory in its attempts to arouse its army and confuse the people. Dear listeners, we will give you the full details of this brilliant victory as soon as we receive them.

Oromo Radio Reports Rebels' Battle Claims

EA1203205491 (Clandestine) Voice of Oromo Liberation in Oromo 1700 GMT 11 Mar 91

[From the "News of the Week" program]

[Excerpt] [passage omitted] In the fighting between the Oromo Liberation Army [OLA] and the anti-people fascist Dergue soldiers in eastern and western Oromia, 323 enemy soldiers were put out of action. Among the enemy forces, 148 soldiers were killed and 175 others wounded. Moreover, six soldiers, 59 various types of weapons, and so many thousands of rounds of ammunition were captured by the Oromo struggle. [passage omitted]

Rally Against TPLF, EPLF Held in Bahir Dar

EA1403122191 (Clandestine) Voice of Ethiopia on the Path to Democracy in Amharic 0400 GMT 14 Mar 91

[Excerpt] [passage omitted] It has been learned that an anti-Weyane [Tigray People's Liberation Front], anti-EPRDF [Ethiopian People's Revolutionary Democratic Front], and anti-EPLF [Eritrean People's Liberation Front] rally was held in Bahir Dar town on 6 March. Students from the Bahir Dar Polytechnic, primary and secondary school students, and factory workers took part in the rally. [passage indistinct]

Kenya

Registrar Rejects Application by Odinga's Party

EA1303171691 Nairobi KTN Television in English 1600 GMT 13 Mar 91

[Text] The registrar general, Joseph King'arui, today rejected the registration of a second political party, the National Democratic Party. The application was filed by a former vice president, Oginga Odinga. In a letter dated today, King'arui said he could not register the party because it would contravene Section 2(A) of the Constitution of Kenya. The section provides that there can be only one party in Kenya, that is, the Kenya African National Union.

The officials of the rejected party were named in the application as: chairman—Oginga Odinga; vice chairman—Francis Maina, a Nairobi businessman; (Salim Ndamwe) of Kapenguria as the secretary general; John Ougo Ochieng, a former MP, was listed as assistant secretary general; while a Mombasa businessman, (Ramadhan Mohamed Mwangunu), featured as the treasurer.

Odinga To Fight for Legalization

*AB1303214191 Paris AFP in English 1732 GMT
13 Mar 91*

[Text] Nairobi, March 13 (AFP)—Kenya's leading opposition figure, former Vice-President Oginga Odinga said Wednesday [13 March] he was resolved to fight for legislation of the National Democratic Party [NDP] which he founded last month in a challenge to the one-party rule of President Daniel arap Moi. "Human history and experience has now shown to all and sundry that democracy, justice and the rule of law and public accountability in governance cannot be established and maintained without pluralism," Mr. Odinga told a press conference.

About 500 people gathered outside a government office in central Nairobi as Mr. Odinga unsuccessfully applied to register his party. Mr. Odinga later spoke to journalists, flanked by five members of the NDP leadership including Secretary-General Salim Ndamwe and Treasurer Ramadhani Mwamguno. It was the first time Mr. Odinga had presented any co-founding members of the new party. "We want to work within the law for the registration of this movement," Mr. Ndamwe said.

President Moi has consistently rejected pressure to abolish one-party rule by the Kenya African National Union, in force since 1982. On February 25, Luke Obok, a former member of parliament close to Mr. Odinga was arrested and charged with "sedition". Mr. Odinga's son Raila Odinga and two former ministers Kenneth Matiba and Charles Rubia were arrested in July last year after calling for a multiparty system. At least 22 people were killed in protest riots sparked by their arrests.

LSK MP's Criticize New Chairman's Remarks

*EA1303212491 Nairobi Domestic Service
in English 1600 GMT 13 Mar 91*

[Text] A barrage of criticisms against the newly-elected chairman of the Law Society [LSK], Paul Muite, continued to rain today, with parliamentary members of the society accusing him of turning a professional body into an illegal political organization.

At a press conference in parliament building, Mr. Kalonzo Musyoka, the deputy speaker of the National Assembly and also the KANU [Kenya African National Union] national organizing secretary, read out a statement signed by 10 lawyer legislators. In another statement, the Western Kenya Law Society chairman, Mr. Gabriel Mukele, asked lawyers to be loyal to the government. He noted that those present during the maiden

speech made by Muite at a dinner following his election had been greatly embarrassed. He advised Muite to resign the post and join politicians of his choice rather than use the office to attack the government. Similar sentiments have been expressed in a press statement signed by 14 lawyers from Nairobi.

From Garissa, a minister of state in the office of the president, Mr. Hussein Maalim Muhammad, castigated the lawyer for calling for the unconstitutional registration of Oginga Odinga's party. In Machakos, the area district KANU branch chairman, Mr. Mulu Mutisya, strongly criticised Muite's wild imagination.

President Leaves for 'Official Visit' to Tanzania

*EA1303150791 Nairobi Domestic Service
in English 0600 GMT 13 Mar 91*

[Excerpt] His Excellency President Daniel arap Moi this morning left the country for a one-day official visit to Tanzania. The presidential plane left Jomo Kenyatta International Airport shortly after 9 AM for Dodoma where President Moi will be met by his host, President Ali Hassan Mwinyi. [passage omitted]

Somalia

Interim Prime Minister on National Conference

*AB1003180291 London BBC World Service
in English 0730 GMT 9 Feb 91*

[From the "Saturdays Only" program]

[Text] Rebels of the United Somali Congress [USC] who control Somalia's capital have got an uphill task ahead of them. They plan to hold a big conference of all the warring rebels in the country in the middle of March, but Mogadishu is too chaotic. Forces loyal to ousted President Siad Barre are causing problems in Kismaayo in the south and to the north, the Somali National Movement [SNM] has declared they would have no track with the Mogadishu conference. Early this week, the SNM also said they were setting up an administration of their own in the north and wanted to renegotiate the union of the country agreed at independence. Our correspondent Peter Byles was in Mogadishu recently where he met the interim prime minister, Omar Arteh, and asked him what he made of the SNM's declaration.

[Begin recording] [Omar] I do not want to comment on that because I have not read the communique, but I would like to tell you that we could talk about anything else, but the unity of the Somali people is sacred and no one is allowed or permitted to do injustice to it. But we are facing our problems with an open mind. That is why we have called this conference which is a national reconciliation conference.

[Byles] But it does seem that the country at the moment is moving in the direction of more and more regional autonomy.

[Omar] Well that is one of the things we may be talking about when we come to this conference, and since we have not drawn the agenda for that conference, I do not want to comment on it.

[Byles] Are you adamant that the national conference, the national reconciliation conference, will have to be held in Mogadishu and not anywhere else, perhaps outside the country?

[Omar] I am not adamant on that. I am adamant on the fact that we should get together and talk and discuss our own problems, perhaps without the assistance of any third party unless it is absolutely necessary. But I am confident that according to our tradition, we are always set and we have always come together at the end of our fighting and solved our problems, and now that we are in this modern world and our people are equipped, we have educated people, experienced people, I think we can solve our problems.

[Byles] It is just that many exiled Somalis feel they cannot come back to Mogadishu at the moment. Their security would not be guaranteed and they would therefore opt for the conference to be held in a foreign country, at a neutral venue.

[Omar] As far as we are concerned, we have called the conference to be in Mogadishu. Let us make it open and let us see if they think that we can hold it in any other venue. Well that is for them to decide, but as far as the government is concerned, we have called all our brothers to come here since this is the capital. As for the security, I am sure Mr. Byles, you will agree with me that there is a great difference between the situation now and the situation when you were last here. I am sure you agree with me, and I see that there is a great improvement. We do not want to lie to the world and to our brothers, the exiles, the Somali exiles outside the country. What we are saying, we are trying our best to ensure peace and security in the capital and thereafter in the regions later on.

[Byles] Yes what about the regions, because there is a great deal of fighting going on in parts of the countryside, for example around Kismaayo. We have heard reports that the USC are within about 30 km, 30 or 40 km of the town and that fighting is continuing.

[Omar] I could say there are some skirmishes, as you said, in that part of our country as in other places, but I think they are insignificant in comparison with what the situation was a month ago. And it is only natural that when you have a civil war, there are always little confusions, little frictions, and I am confident that this will be cleared in due course.

[Byles] Is it still the intention of the USC to hunt down former President Siad Barre?

[Omar] I do not want to comment on that. I think the last time you asked me I said we will leave that to God and to the Somali people—the verdict of Somali people—as far as Mohamed Siad Barre is concerned. [end recording]

USC Adopts Policy, Defense, Other Resolutions

EA1303135591 Mogadishu Domestic Service
in Somali 1700 GMT 12 Mar 91

[Excerpts] The United Somali Congress [USC] Central and Executive Committee sessions from 8 to 10 March 1991 adopted resolutions on policy issues, financial matters, defense and security issues, social affairs, and propaganda. On policy issues the session resolved:

1. to emphasize strengthening unity within the USC and to work for cooperation and collaboration among Somali fronts and political organizations to secure the nation's unity and eradicate the evil (?legacy) of the dictatorial regime;
2. that the USC should hold an extraordinary congress as soon as possible to ensure complete security;
3. that prior to the congress, committees should be formed to deal with political, economic, security, social, and propaganda affairs;
4. to immediately organize and (?mobilize) USC forces to implement USC policy on the new order of democratizing and rebuilding the country;
5. to let the interim government continue in office until the conference on Somalia's future and to assist it in resuming administrative activities and social services;
6. to send delegates to thank neighboring and friendly countries for assisting Somalia, particularly the Ethiopian Government, which welcomed Somalis in a neighborly and brotherly manner [words indistinct] the brutality of the Siad Barre regime.

On financial matters:

1. to register the USC membership in order to have a permanent written record so the organization can be put into operation;
2. that the USC is entitled to accept assistance with no strings attached;
3. to enact financial regulations for the USC and [words indistinct] to be approved by the Central Committee;
4. to set up a budget and an economic program for the USC to be endorsed by the Central Committee.

On defense and security issues:

1. to reorganize the USC Armed Forces to enable them to carry out their short- and long-term obligations;
2. that the USC should be responsible for the defense and security of the regions and districts under its control until the government is ready to take over;
3. [words indistinct] the security and stability of the country, which is the basis for political, economic, and social development;

4. that the USC should conduct a merciless war against people using tribalism for their own interests and for harming innocent people;
5. to immediately set up courts and enact laws dealing with ugly offenses like killing, robbery, corruption, and others;
6. to disarm the population except for recognized members of fronts and responsible people of the Somali police force with temporary permission from the Ministry of Internal Affairs.

On social affairs, the session resolved:

1. to set up a special hospital for USC forces;
2. to open a registration and assessment office which will prepare the history of the armed struggle by the Somali people and particularly that of the USC;
3. to assist the disabled and the orphans of USC fighters as much as possible;
4. to organize seminars and training on the current political situation and reconstruction.

On propaganda:

1. to publish a USC newspaper called AL-MAJLIS [THE COUNCIL];
2. to ask the Ministry of Information for a weekly radio program in which the USC will broadcast to the people.

The USC Central and Executive Committees also issued an appeal to its members and supporters, to the Somali people in general, to the Somali fronts and political organizations in particular, and to the international community:

to strengthen the unity within their organizations and the solidarity of the Somali people in general, which is the basis of USC policy;

to work for attaining security and stability to minimize the Somali people's suffering as a result of the fighting to topple the former regime;

to deal firmly with those taking advantage of the confusion resulting from the fighting and destruction by engaging in corruption and robbery in the capital, the regions, and districts;

and to be extremely vigilant toward elements loyal to the former regime who are bent on perpetuating chaos and confusion in order to thwart efforts toward peace, stability, and coexistence in the country.

The session called on the Somali people in general and the fronts and political organizations in particular:

to work collectively toward realizing national unity, which the USC sees as a national duty to lay the basis for a national conference at a time and place to be decided; and to work to erase the evil legacy left by the fallen regime of Mohamed Siad Barre.

The session also discussed how to resettle the displaced people who fled their homes and how to promote coexistence between various social groups.

The session finally appealed for international assistance to help Somalis recover from 21 years of dictatorship and from the bloody civil war, the results of which will be difficult for the Somali people to sort out by themselves. The session also called on the international community to urgently extend humanitarian assistance to Somalis and thanked all international donor agencies which have extended humanitarian aid recently.

While the session was in progress, various committees were named to deal with political, economic, defense, security, [word indistinct], human relations, social affairs, justice, and legal affairs. [passage omitted] All those named to various committees have been asked to attend a meeting at the People's Assembly on 14 March 1991.

Power Struggle at Somali Embassy in Nairobi

*AB1203191591 Paris AFP in French 1214 GMT
12 Mar 91*

[Text] Nairobi, 12 Mar (AFP)—There is a power struggle at the Somali Embassy in Nairobi, where the first counsellor, Moussa Fahive, said he was appointed charge d'affaires by the new regime in Mogadishu, while the ambassador said he was keeping his post.

Ambassador Ahmed Sheik Mahmoud was dismissed on 19 February by the interim government in power in Mogadishu, Moussa Fahive said today. He is occupying the ambassador's office. Mr. Moussa explained that he contacted the government of the provisional president, Ali Mahdi Mohamed, through other Somali Embassies in Europe. Communications with Mogadishu by telex and telephone have been cut since January.

Ahmed Sheik Mahmoud could not be contacted.

The rebels of the Somali Unified Congress (USC), who brought Mr. Mahdi into power, drove President Mohamed Siad Barre from Mogadishu on 27 January.

President, Italian Envoy Discuss Aid Needs

*EA1003154291 Mogadishu Domestic Service
in Somali 1700 GMT 9 Mar 91*

[Excerpts] Ali Mahdi Mohamed, the president of the Somali Republic, today held talks with Mr. Mario Sica, the Italian ambassador to Somalia, who arrived in Mogadishu today. In a meeting that lasted for two hours, Mr. Ali Mahdi Mohamed and Sica held extensive discussions on the best ways of providing Somalia with emergency aid and rehabilitating things that are [word indistinct] to Somali interests. The president and the ambassador also discussed ways of rebuilding the Somali nation.

The president told the ambassador how the government was making efforts to find a just solution to the cause, saying that he had the day before yesterday visited Kismaayo, where he held talks with the Somali elders and intellectuals of the area on ways of finding a lasting solution to matters connected with the interests of the

Somali people. He added that yesterday he had met a number of social leaders, clerics, and intellectuals of Berbera with whom he held talks on the need to embark jointly on the tasks of maintaining national unity and peace. The Italian ambassador promised the president that the Italian Government would send emergency aid to help those affected by the war. [passage omitted]

Abdirahman Nur Mohamed Jinari, presidential reporter, adds that after the meeting President Ali Mahdi Mohamed toured some parts of Mogadishu airport, particularly inspecting work in progress at the airport concerning flights and security measures.

Official Gets Aid From Italy

EA1003201891 Mogadishu Domestic Service
in Somali 1700 GMT 9 Mar 91

[Excerpts] Mr. (Mohamed Said Hiyow), minister of state in the Prime Minister's Office, and his delegation returned from visits to Djibouti and Italy today. [passage omitted] The minister told Jilani Jujuleh, a SOMALI NEWS AGENCY reporter at the airport, that first they visited Djibouti. [passage omitted]

The minister said that during his stay in Italy he briefed ambassadors of friendly countries on events in Somalia, on the need for emergency aid, and on the need to reestablish relations with the Somali people. He added that he also held talks with senior Italian leaders on revitalizing relations and important cooperation between the countries. The minister said he held separate talks with Foreign Ministry officials and officials of major parties and companies on Somalia's need for humanitarian aid. All the officials he met pledged help for the Somali people as a priority and said they would welcome any initiative intended to assist Somalia. [passage omitted]

The minister said he had also met Catholic elders who told him they planned to provide Somalia with 300 million Italian lira, which would help the Somali people solve their problems. [passage omitted]

During his stay in Italy, the minister also met Somali political [word indistinct] with whom he discussed the need for an agreement to be reached on a national conference. The minister said he and his delegation were

warmly welcomed by the Somali nationals, who showed patriotism. [passage omitted]

Official Dismisses Reports on Ethnic Massacres

EA1203090491 Mogadishu Domestic Service
in Somali 1700 GMT 11 Mar 91

[Text] A spokesman for the Somali Republic's Ministry of Information today described as baseless and unfounded lies allegations uttered by Mohamed Omar Jama alias Dhigec-Dhigec [unsteady] in a BBC Focus on Africa interview today. During the interview with Peter Biles, a BBC correspondent in Nairobi, the man claimed that the United Somali Congress, USC, is massacring members of the Darod ethnic group. The spokesman for the Ministry of Information reiterated that the USC's policies are based on the principles of unifying and bringing the Somali people together and that the movement is opposed to anything that may harm the Somali people's sovereignty. The movement had earlier pointed this out to the world.

Mohamed Omar Jama Dhigec-Dhigec was a member of the group of elders which issued the historic Mogadishu Manifesto on 15 March 1990. It cannot be understood what led him to indulge in such [words indistinct], which is contrary to the efforts being made by the USC to reactivate international and internal relations to enable the Somali people to attain lasting peace and national reconciliation, to pave the way for prosperity, and to overcome the problems inherited from Siad Barre's crumbled regime. Dhigec-Dhigec's motives are no different from those of ousted dictator Siad Barre, who used to divide the Somali people along tribal lines throughout his long dictatorial rule, the spokesman said. The spokesman added that it is important to recall the massacres directed by Siad Barre [words indistinct] against Somali society and perpetrated by the self-styled generals such as Morgan, Cirow, and others too numerous to name, who were very close to the dictator. Together, these men created problems among the civilians through clannish ploys, all against the wishes of the Somali people who did not want to be divided. These war criminals, the self-styled generals, still have links with the fascist Siad Barre, who is still hiding somewhere in Garbahaarrey District, where the liberation front is now searching for him.

State President Announces Cabinet Reshuffle*MB1303202291 Johannesburg SAPA in English
2014 GMT 13 Mar 91*

[Text] Cape Town March 13 SAPA—State President F.W. de Klerk on Thursday announced a cabinet reshuffle following the departure of Mr Kent Durr to take up the ambassadorship in London.

In a statement in Cape Town, Mr de Klerk announced that Deputy Minister G. (Org) Marais would be the new minister of trade and industry and tourism.

In addition, Deputy Minister T.G. (Theo) Alant, who presently holds the portfolios of trade and industry and of national education, becomes deputy minister of finance, and will retain the portfolio of national education.

Mr David de V Graaff [name as received], MP [member of Parliament], has been appointed as deputy minister of trade and industry and tourism.

"In my opening address in Parliament on 1 February 1991, I referred to the necessity of rationalising certain disciplines, one being agriculture. "As a first step, I have decided to appoint Dr A.I. (Kraai) van Niekerk to the cabinet as minister of agriculture. He will, however, retain the portfolio of agricultural development in the Ministers' Council of the House of Assembly.

"In order to assist Minister van Niekerk in his comprehensive task, Mr A.T. (Tobie) Meyer MP is appointed as deputy minister of agriculture and of agricultural development in the Minister's Council of the House of Assembly."

Mr de Klerk said Minister Jacob de Villiers would keep the portfolio of development aid, while public works and land affairs will be added to his ministry. "With a view to a better distribution of the work load, certain other adjustments are also necessary.

"Minister G.S. (George) Bartlett takes over the portfolio of mineral and energy affairs from Minister D.J. (Dawie) de Villiers. The latter will retain the portfolio of public enterprises, which includes post and telecommunications, as well as Transnet and Eskom [Electricity Supply Commission]. Apart from this, he will continue his numerous responsibilities as leader of the House of Assembly.

"The portfolio of transport is added to the existing portfolios of Minister W.J. (Wim) de Villiers.

"Deputy Minister P.J. (Piet) Welgemoed will henceforth be deputy minister of public enterprises and of transport.

"The above-mentioned appointments and changes will take effect on 1 April 1991," said Mr de Klerk's statement.

Namibian Delegation Arrives for Walvis Bay Talks*MB1303151491 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1446 GMT 13 Mar 91*

[Text] Cape Town Mar 13 SAPA—A 32-man delegation led by the Namibian minister of foreign affairs, Mr Theo-Ben Gurirab, arrived at D.F. Malan Airport in Cape Town on Wednesday afternoon to hold talks with the SA [South African] Government on the Walvis and Penguin Islands issue. They were welcomed by the minister of foreign affairs, Mr Pik Botha, and Director-General Mr Niel van Heerden.

The delegation, which includes observers of the Tanzanian and Ghanaian Government, will meet with a top government negotiating team at the Westbrooke Residence on the Groote Schuur Estate on Thursday.

Walvis Bay and the Penguin Islands were annexed by Queen Victoria's government in 1878 and 1866 respectively and subsequently, as part of the Cape Colony, became part of South Africa.

The SWAPO [South-West African People's Organization] Government has since the independence of Namibia last year said it wanted to negotiate the incorporation of Walvis Bay and the islands into the independent Namibia. The SA Government's attitude has been that the territories are part of the RSA's territorial sovereignty but was willing to negotiate with Namibia.

Delegations Meet at Westbrook*MB1403075691 Johannesburg SAPA in English
0704 GMT 14 Mar 91*

[By Pierre Claassen]

[Text] Cape Town March 14 SAPA—Hard bargaining and possibly harsh words may flow from negotiations between the Namibian and South African Government on Walvis Bay which started on the Groote Schuur estate on Thursday [14 Mar].

High level delegations including six cabinet ministers on either side will try to reach an agreement on the short and long-term future of the enclave and the offshore Penguin islands group.

There may also be Namibian attempts to address the Orange River borderline between the two countries which it wants moved from the northern, Namibian shore, to the middle of the river.

The Namibian delegation, led by the minister of foreign affairs, Mr Theo-Ben Gurirab, was welcomed at D. F. Malan Airport yesterday by the SA [South African] minister of foreign affairs, Mr Pik Botha, who will also lead the South African team. Both ministerial delegations are backed by formidable administrative and legal teams with representatives of the Tanzanian and Ghanaian ministries of justice accompanying the Namibians as observer/consultants.

This morning the delegations—32 on the Namibian side—met across the negotiating table at the historic Westbrook residence, former home of state presidents and governors general, to try and reach some agreement on the future of the territories.

The Penguin islands were officially annexed by the British Government in 1866 and Walvis Bay in 1878 and later, incorporated under the erstwhile Cape colony, became part of the union and then Republic of South Africa.

The relinquishing of Walvis Bay to an independent Namibia has been a major policy platform of the ruling South-West African People's Organisation (SWAPO) since before last year's independence.

In turn South Africa has been adamant that the shared use of the territory's only deep-ocean harbour facility was open for negotiation—but that it was not yet prepared to relinquish sovereignty over the bay or islands at present. South Africa was prepared to discuss sharing port and administrative facilities and the customs and excise income generated.

This week however Mr Gurirab told Namibia's National Assembly in Windhoek Namibia was interested only in the unconditional surrender of Walvis Bay. He said his delegation was not going to negotiate merely over the use of the harbour. It is understood these remarks caused some dismay in SA government circles as it was juxtaposed to the Namibians' earlier stance which showed a measure of willingness to consider interim measures as proposed by South Africa.

Sources said if the Namibians persisted in their demands today, attitudes may harden to a degree that diplomatic relations between the two countries could be strained.

Botha Hopes for 'Amicable Agreement'

*MB1403143691 Johannesburg Domestic Service
in English 1100 GMT 14 Mar 91*

[Text] The minister of foreign affairs, Mr. Pik Botha says he hopes it will be possible to reach an amicable agreement on the future of Walvis Bay.

Welcoming a Namibian delegation to Cape Town, he said talks on the enclave were one of the most severe tests of cooperation between South Africa and its neighbor since Namibia became independent.

Mr. Botha said he believed it would be possible to reach a peaceful understanding in the spirit of Southern African cooperation, in spite of different points of departure.

The Namibian minister of foreign affairs, Mr. Theo-Ben Gurirab, said the changes that led to independence a year ago were the result of cooperation between South Africa, the international community, and Namibia.

What was important was that South Africa and Namibia had already begun to cooperate. In that spirit of reconciliation and good neighborliness, he said he felt sure that the talks would succeed.

Our political news staff reports that today's talks will probably focus on the immediate future of Walvis Bay, as well as on a compensation agreement between South Africa and Namibia should the 1,100 square kilometer enclave of Walvis Bay and the offshore islands be transferred to Namibia.

In its constitution, Namibia also claims the middle of the Orange River as its southern boundary.

Namibian Delegation Issues Proposals

*MB1403160291 Johannesburg Domestic Service
in English 1400 GMT 14 Mar 91*

[Text] A Namibian delegation at talks in Cape Town with a South African delegation has proposed that an agreement be reached between Namibia and South Africa that can serve as a framework for a final settlement of the dispute over Walvis Bay.

The proposal is contained in a statement led by the leader of the Namibian delegation, Mr. Theo-Ben Gurirab, who is the Namibian minister of foreign affairs. He proposed that as a first step the two parties reach agreement on a memorandum of understanding. The second step is the introduction of a transitional administration for the area once agreement had been reached on the question of Namibia's sovereignty over Walvis Bay.

Mr. Gurirab suggested that Britain's original claim to Walvis Bay was invalid in terms of international law because tribal chiefs were not legally competent to cede territory to another party on behalf of the tribe. He said in terms of international law all previous claims to Walvis Bay were invalid in view of the peoples' right to self determination.

He expressed the hope that an agreement could be reached before the next sitting of the United Nations Security Council.

ANC-Inkatha Delegations Meet in Johannesburg

*MB1403110191 Johannesburg SAPA in English
0916 GMT 14 Mar 91*

[By Raphael Banda]

[Text] Johannesburg Mar 14 SAPA—High-level delegations of the African National Congress [ANC] and Inkatha Freedom Party [IFP] began fresh talks in Johannesburg on Thursday [14 Mar] morning, aimed at ending renewed feuding between supporters of the two political movements.

The talks come five days after violent confrontation erupted in Johannesburg's Alexandra township, claiming

at least 46 lives and shaking a fragile peace accord reached in January between ANC deputy president Mr Nelson Mandela and Inkatha President Mangosuthu Buthelezi.

The ANC delegation was led by national executive committee member Mr Joe Nkadimeng, with Inkatha national chairman Dr Frank Mdlalose leading the Inkatha group. Also included in the ANC delegation is the organisation's international affairs head Mr Thabo Mbeki and intelligence chief Mr Jacob Zuma.

The talks are being held at the offices of the South African Foundation, an organisation financed by big business which strives for "the orderly establishment of a more just society" as an essential prerequisite for long term stability. The discussions were closed to the media. A press briefing is expected later on Thursday.

At least 250 people have died in political violence around the country since Mr Mandela and Mr Buthelezi hammered out the accord on January 29."

Talks End, Joint Statement Issued

*MB1403151691 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1337 GMT 14 Mar 91*

[By Raphael Banda]

[Text] Johannesburg Mar 14 SAPA—Leaders of the African National Congress [ANC] and Inkatha ended one-day peace talks on Thursday with a call for tolerance among their feuding supporters and desisted from blaming each other for the unabating violence.

After five hours of intensive talks, the two sides agreed to form committees to implement the peace initiatives in Alexandra township near Johannesburg and the remainder of the Transvaal.

"The ANC/IFP [Inkatha Freedom Party] peace Committee calls on all our members, the communities, in particular the media, to help facilitate the peace process," the two sides told a news conference in Johannesburg. "Hostilities have gone on for a long time. We shall do our best to make our people on the ground understand the peace process and tolerate one another," Mr Joe Nkadimeng, executive member of the ANC commented. He led the ANC delegation at the talks.

The press was accused of not being responsible in covering and reporting the violence. "If the press started speaking very responsibly—if the press started encouraging peace we would go a long way in establishing peace," said Dr Frank Mdlalose, who led the Inkatha team.

The two sides avoided blaming each other for the continuing violence, which has threatened a fragile peace accord reached by Nelson Mandela and Mangosuthu Buthelezi on January 29. At least 250 people have died in political violence since the historic meeting took place.

"The problem that has faced the two organisations...(is that) it has been difficult to isolate those people using Inkatha or ANC," the ANC's Jacob Zuma said [sentence as received]. "We are going to do joint investigations" to discover the "criminal element" fuelling conflict between the two organisations, the two groups said.

In a joint statement released after the talks, the ANC and Inkatha said the meeting had noted with appreciation that contact and viable peace arrangements had been established between the two organisations both in Alexandra township and Mzimhlope in Soweto. The committee said it deplored the loss of life in the violence and expressed its condolences to bereaved families. It applauded, in particular, the positive joint initiatives of the local leadership in Mzimhlope which averted even worse carnage. "The process of finding long-lasting solutions to the conflict in these and other areas is continuing, and the public will be kept informed when the need arises."

The statement said the meeting was part of the continuing peace effort by the two organisations, which had already seen a peace agreement being reached in Durban on January 29. At Thursday's meeting, reports on the implementation of the Durban accord were also discussed. "Attention was given in particular to such areas as Umgababa, Ndwedwe, Port Shepstone, Empangeni and the Midlands in Natal. "Lessons were drawn from the progress made in such areas as Ndwedwe where conflict has been substantially reduced and contact has been established among all the concerned parties including Amakhosi. Views were exchanged on how to resolve problems experienced in the other areas," the statement said.

Further Reaction to White Paper on Land Reform

ANC Warns Landless Will Act

*MB1303171291 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1658 GMT 13 Mar 91*

[By Craig Doonan]

[Text] Johannesburg Mar 13 SAPA—The government's white paper on land reform would probably not jeopardize the negotiation process although it would definitely lead to greater resistance from communities dispossessed of land, the ANC [African National Congress] said on Wednesday.

Reiterating the ANC's rejection of the paper, publicity head Pallo Jordan said: "I don't think it casts into doubt the negotiation process but it demonstrates the government's commitment to particular objectives... "Our suspicion is that the government wants to present the people of South Africa with a number of faits accomplis which will then have to be undone later."

A member of the ANC's Land Commission, Aninka Claassens, said she was surprised by the government's proposals as she had seen a previous draft version of the

paper which was quite opposite—especially in its clause on the fate of dispossessed communities.

The government's document denies special restitution for more than 3.5 million victims of forced removal which many observers believe will set the government on a coloiies who have begun reoccupying land or intend doing so.

"We will definitely see more resistance from these communities," Ms Claassens said. Many dispossessed communities had been looking forward to being able to claim their land legally, but "now they will have to take the law into their own hands," she added. She reiterated the ANC's call for a land claims commission which "would offer a legitimate process whereby the historical issues of land can be addressed". Mention of such a commission was suspiciously absent from the government's document dealing with urban land, although these were undermined by the overall context of the paper. Ms Claassens said [words indistinct] try to do away with this legacy," she said.

Dr Jordan said he hoped publicity around the government's paper would arouse public concern and debate on the land issue. The fact the government wanted the major land reform bills speedily passed in Parliament—as soon as April—was evidence it did not want the ANC to be part of the land reform process, he added.

On Tuesday the ANC released a statement rejecting the government's planned reforms, charging it was racist. "Land reform means land redistribution. This document explicitly rejects land redistribution," the statement read.

Buthelezi Urges Support

*MB1303193891 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1843 GMT 13 Mar 91*

[SAPA PR Wire Service. Issued by: Office of the President of the Inkatha Freedom Party: "Press Statement by Mangosuthu Buthelezi chief minister kwaZulu and president Inkatha Freedom Party; Ulundi. 13th March 1991"]

[Text] [No dateline as received] In dismantling apartheid, we will on occasion after occasion be faced with the dilemma that the removal of statutory apartheid should ideally be associated with the implementation of broad-based action to set right that which apartheid made wrong. Unfortunately we again and again will be faced with the need for the scrapping of apartheid legislation now knowing full well that it will be years or perhaps decades before the full aftermath of apartheid can be eliminated.

The scrapping of the Group Areas Act must be done forthwith, despite the fact that we know that the ghettos and the dormitory townships that apartheid set up will not be eliminated overnight. We must scrap the Group Areas Act and then tackle the task of achieving parity of

opportunity between black and white when it comes to the question of adequate housing within a reasonable distance of places of work.

The scrapping of the 1936 Land Acts and all the sections of legislation in other acts which relate to racial restriction on land ownership and occupation, must be done now, despite the fact the land issue contains contentious questions. These acts must be scrapped now despite the fact that the terrible disadvantages that the Land Act has for black South Africa cannot be eliminated overnight.

I and Inkatha Freedom Party [IFP] congratulate the South African Government on its intention to eliminate the Group Areas Act and scrap the Land Act and all associated legislation. In the process of bringing about really meaningful reform these acts had to go now to give black South Africans not only assurances that the government is serious about eliminating apartheid, but also to give black society the opportunity of making the earliest possible start on the readjustments they will have to make to improve their lot in life.

Inkatha Freedom Party accepts the South African Government white paper on land reform as an immediate serious endeavour on the part of the government to tackle a very thorny issue boldly and with vision. The IFP is as aware as the ANC [African National Congress] or any other political group is that the elimination of apartheid structures alone will not be sufficient. We are aware that the position of dispossessed blacks who were removed from their land by apartheid legislation and lost rights to land are aggrieved citizens and their grievances will have to be dealt with.

The IFP believes, however, that it would be fatal for the process of negotiation if no apartheid acts were scrapped until full and satisfactory arrangements have been negotiated to undo the damage the past apartheid has done. The IFP argues that setting right that which the Group Areas Act and the Land Act made wrong, will have to be done at the negotiating table. The fact that there will be no racial discrimination in future in acquiring title to land and the use of it, is a major step forward. Steps that the government has announced to assist ordinary blacks to gain title to land and home, must be applauded. The security of title which the South African Government intends introducing for any member of any race group shows a really meaningful commitment towards equality for all.

The argument that private enterprise must feature prominently in the acquisition of land and the means to home ownership, is a welcome reliance on harnessing market forces to help deal with the aftermath of apartheid. In the land issue, as in many other instances, how this can most effectively be done and how it can be done to the satisfaction of South Africa's dispossessed, is a matter for the negotiating table.

Inkatha Freedom Party has always been honest with black South Africa and will not promise to do things that it on its own and nobody else could do. The IFP will

work with blacks who have been dispossessed to gain the best possible advantage that can be gained for them in the new South Africa. What that advantage will be will depend upon what the dispossessed and political parties can negotiate.

The IFP calls on black South Africans to applaud the government's intention to scrap the Group Areas Act and the Land Act and asks them to back the negotiation process in which land disadvantages, and all the other disadvantages of black society, will be dealt with in the most constructive way possible. Let us reject all arguments that the Land Act and the Group Areas Act should not be scrapped yet because no agreement has yet been reached on how to deal with the deep-rooted land problem and how best to deal with the grievances of the dispossessed. Instead of castigating the government for not dealing now with all the problems of the land issue, let us express our support for the scrapping of the Group Areas Act and the Land Act and urge an immediate start on a close examination of the best market force directed means of giving those dispossessed by apartheid the most meaningful means of acquiring land.

The IFP with its politics of realism will wield real influence in political programmes that can actually be pursued because they are realistic. The IFP is determined to address the question of the land needs of black South Africa.

UK Envoy on Land Issue

*MB1403070891 Johannesburg Domestic Service
in English 0500 GMT 14 Mar 91*

[Text] The British ambassador to South Africa, Sir Robin Renwick, says it is just as impossible for the South African Government to hand back this country to the original inhabitants as it is for the Americans, Canadians, and Australians, who are in the same position.

Addressing the East London branch of the Institute for International Affairs, Sir Robin said the situation in South Africa had to be viewed realistically.

Apartheid was a disaster, but it was being rectified by President F. W. de Klerk and his government.

South African relations with the rest of the world were being normalized, and economic sanctions against South Africa would be lifted increasingly. However, he said it would take a long time to attract investors to South Africa.

ANC Delegation Meets Ministers Vlok, Malan

*MB1303211091 Johannesburg SAPA in English
2041 GMT 13 Mar 91*

[By Pierre Claassen, political correspondent]

[Text] Cape Town March 13 SAPA—A deputation lead by the ANC's [African National Congress] Mr Walter Sisulu met the minister of law and order, Mr Adriaan

Vlok, and the minister of defence, General Magnus Malan, to discuss the unrest situation on Wednesday. The meeting was confirmed late Wednesday night by Mr Vlok who said it had been a "good discussion" which had occupied them for 90 minutes. The ANC was represented by Mr Sisulu and the secretary general, Mr Alfred Nzo. The SA [South African] Communist Party leader, Mr Joe Slovo, was also present.

They had arranged the appointment at the end of a full programme which took them to Robben Island to brief prisoners on release procedures and an afternoon meeting with the minister of home affairs, Mr Gene Louw, on the ANC's objections to the 1991 census.

The meeting with Mr Vlok and General Malan started at 7 PM and the deputation had to rush to make their flight back to Johannesburg.

Mr Vlok was approached for comment on the meeting and said he could not go into specifics. "Certain representations were made regarding the township violence," he said. There was serious concern on both sides over the many casualties, "and we were asked that everything possible be done by the police and the [South African] Defence Force to protect the people".

There were also more representations made regarding the hostels and the possession of dangerous weapons which the delegation wanted removed from the community. "I stressed that peace should be made on the ground between the fighting factions, that they must extend the peace agreement made between their leaders," Mr Vlok said.

At a brief media conference earlier, Mr Sisulu said the ANC had presented the ministers with a threatening letter which had been distributed under the name of the Inkatha. The phrasing and linguistic errors however showed it could not have come from the organisation and was therefore submitted as proof of a "third force" at work in the violence. He described the talks with the ministers as "very cordial".

Police Disperse Protesting Alexandra Students

*MB1403120991 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1047 GMT 14 Mar 91*

[By Craig Deonan]

[Text] Johannesburg Mar 14 SAPA—Police on Thursday [14 Mar] dispersed a group of about 150 people preparing to march in support of a council office sit-in by Alexandra students and school principals. The crowd, who had gathered outside the NG [Dutch Reformed] Church in Fifth Avenue, Alexandra, dispersed peacefully after police told them the march was illegal as magisterial permission had been refused.

Students, parents and other township residents were to march in support of a sit-in at the council offices by

students and principals demanding urgent action on the lack of education facilities in Alexandra, north of Johannesburg.

Earlier this week, 12 members of the Congress of South African Students (COSAS) involved in the sit-in ended a seven-day hunger strike after education minister Dr Stoffel van der Merwe agreed to meet them. The meeting is planned for Friday [15 Mar] morning but the venue and time are still to be finalised. "We want to end the sit-in and go back to school, but Dr Van Der Merwe must first agree to do something about the lack of education facilities in Alexandra," COSAS spokesman Samora Khumalo said.

Meanwhile, 18 Alexandra school principals who joined the sit-in on Tuesday [12 Mar] to support the students' demands, continued their protest action on Thursday.

Black Areas 'Too Dangerous' for Census-Takers

*MB1203114991 Johannesburg THE STAR
in English 12 Mar 91 p 5*

[Unattributed report: "Census-Takers Forced To Quit"]

[Text] The Human Sciences Research Council [HSRC] has had to pull out of several black areas in which they are conducting a sample survey for Census '91 because the situation has become too dangerous for the enumerators.

Tertia van der Walt, director of Datamark—the division of the HSRC handling the sample—said scheduled samples in a number of black areas had been rescheduled because the situation in these areas had become volatile.

Professor David Stoker of the HSRC said that before the ANC's [African National Congress] announcement that it opposed the census, response had been very positive in all the areas. He said only one case of a person refusing to fill in a form had been recorded before last Wednesday [6 Mar].

The HSRC would not say how many people have refused to fill in census forms since then because it feels this would only make the situation worse. It did say it was not uncommon for people to refuse to fill in the forms.

David Lynch, a director of the Central Statistical Services, said the violence in Alexandra had pulled the ground from under the feet of the ANC.

"The ANC's rejection of the census because we are not conducting a door-to-door census in some black areas has been shown to be misdirected. The violence in the townships that erupts without notice has shown that even a sample survey is a hazardous undertaking."

Mrs. van der Walt denied speculation that the rescheduling was a result of the ANC's rejection of the census last week.

"This is not an uncommon situation. We often have to reschedule areas if the situation demands it.

"Last week one of our mini-buses was stolen at gunpoint. Enumerators have to contend with things like this all the time, and if it gets really bad, we reschedule.

"We are still confident that the census can continue and we do not want the situation to get completely out of control. All we are doing is rescheduling some areas which are inaccessible at this stage, but we hope to complete our part of Census '91 on time."

ANC, Government Dispute Continues

*MB1303194891 Johannesburg Domestic Service
in English 1845 GMT 13 Mar 91*

[Text] The dispute over the census has not yet been settled. After talks with the minister of home affairs, Mr. Gene Louw, a four-man delegation from the ANC [African National Congress] led by the internal leader, Mr. Walter Sisulu, has said that the organization will not work actively against the census but was objecting in the strongest terms to the exclusion of the densely populated areas of South Africa.

The ANC referred to the aerial survey of 83 black residential areas and said that it discriminated against black people.

Togo Delegation, Government Hold Trade Talks

*MB1203172491 Johannesburg International Service
in English 1500 GMT 12 Mar 91*

[Text] A seven-man delegation from Togo has been having talks with the South African Government and representatives of the South African Foreign Trade Organization.

The team which includes two ministers and senior industry representatives is led by the planning and mines minister, Mr. Barry Moussa Barque. A Johannesburg report says Togo initiated the visit to encourage South African investment in Lome and to increase trade between the two countries.

Togo is rich in phosphate and is keen to import South African steel.

Togo Ministers Depart

*AB1203222491 Paris AFP in English 2100 GMT
12 Mar 91*

[Text] Johannesburg, March 12 (AFP)—Two ministers from Togo on Tuesday left South Africa after a week-long visit to discuss bilateral trade, refusing to be interviewed for fear of political repercussions from other African states, reporters said.

Togo's Planning Minister Barry Moussa Barque and State Enterprises and Mines Minister Koffi Djondo had held talks with South Africa's Mineral and Energy

Affairs Minister Dawie de Villiers, a South African official said. He added that the six-man [as received] delegation from Togo had also met officials of the South African Foreign Trade Organisation and that a South African business delegation may include Togo in its itinerary when it visits Gabon and the Ivory Coast within the next month or two.

The two ministers had been impressed with what they had encountered in South Africa and satisfied with what they had achieved, an African affairs official in the South African Foreign Ministry said.

C.C. Prins, director of the ministry's Africa section, added that "general trade" possibilities had been discussed. South Africa currently imports phosphates from Togo.

Togo was trying to get South African investors interested in an export processing plant being established at Lome, Mr. Prins said.

Protest Calls for Defense Minister's Dismissal

*MB1303085691 Umtata Capital Radio
in English 0700 GMT 13 Mar 91*

[Text] The role of Defense Minister Magnus Malan and the CCB [Civil Cooperation Bureau] has again come under the spotlight this morning. As Carmel Rickard reports, there has been a protest calling for him to be fired:

[Rickard] About 30 members of the Black Sash and the End Conscription Campaign stood along Berea Road, which is the main road into the city center, during rush hour this morning with placards urging that Malan be axed or that he quit.

One poster read: Save taxes, axe Magnus. Another warned the minister: Min dae [few days left], Magnus. A third urged that money should be spent on development rather than on the CCB.

The organizers said they chose to focus on Malan's role because he personified what they termed arrogant, amoral militarism which not only brought South Africa to the brink of a disaster but devastated neighboring states.

They said that if the peace process was to be secured, a minimum gesture of good faith would be the signal the government could give by ending conscription and militarism and by sacking Malan.

Agenda Interviews Defense Minister Malan

*MB1303063091 Johannesburg SABC TV 1 Network
in Afrikaans 2000 GMT 11 Mar 91*

[From the "Agenda" program; "exclusive" interview with Magnus Malan, South African defense minister, by Karel Roos, South African Broadcasting Corporation correspondent on 11 Mar; place not given—recorded]

[Text] This week Defense Minister General Magnus Malan indicated that following the completion of the investigation by the joint committee on public spending, he would take the opportunity to give a complete accounting of Civil Cooperation Bureau [CCB] activities.

In the midst of the drama surrounding the CCB and pressure from certain quarters calling for Gen. Malan's resignation, our correspondent Karel Roos succeeded in obtaining this exclusive interview with him late this afternoon. Because of the court case concerning the CCB, this interview had to be conducted within sub judice regulations.

[Begin video recording] [Roos] Gen. Malan, thank you very much for the opportunity to have this exclusive interview. I would like to clear up some matters concerning the CCB. This matter has been now been dragging on for a few months—in fact, almost two years. When is your final reaction going to be announced on this matter?

[Malan] Actually, I have a few problems concerning the CCB, but I will try to shed more light on the situation during this discussion. The first thing is that the concept of a clandestine organization was approved in 1985. Since then the organization has had many different names, and it eventually became known as the CCB. The task of that organization was to operate and gather information in foreign countries, but its domestic task was only to gather information, because any domestic operation was the responsibility of the security police. In November 1989 attention was focused on the fact that there is a small element of an organization operating in South Africa, and I took immediate steps to stop this.

The result of this—I think it was on 2 February—was the appointment of the Harms Commission. As soon as a committee has been appointed, you are then restricted as far as discussing the subject being investigated by the commission. We could not talk about it, and we cooperated with the commission. I did, however, say in Parliament on 26 February that the activities of the CCB are being suspended; in other words, it cannot function any longer. If I remember correctly, Defense Force chief Gen. Geldenhuys said on 31 July that the CCB is operationally disbanded. In other words, it was no longer independent and it was placed under the command of the Army.

However, the commission's investigation is continuing, so we still cannot disclose anything. I think it was on 13 November when Justice Harms revealed his findings. However, in the meantime something else happened. The auditor general, who is in actual fact the financial watchdog of Parliament, was told to investigate the finances of the CCB, and he did this. However, we still cannot talk about that. I think it was in the third week of February 1991 when the auditor general tabled his report, and there was a reference to a committee comprising members of Parliament from various parties who

have to review the report. This committee forms the joint committee on public accounts. They met last Wednesday [6 March], and I hope that they will release their report on Wednesday.

[Roos] What you are saying is that several issues are preventing you from speaking out?

[Malan] Quite right. Once this report is out I will be able to speak. Unfortunately other things have happened. We offered retirement packages to these CCB people. They could either accept the package or join the permanent force. The package was accepted by 80 percent of them, but three of them decided they wanted to test the wording of this retirement package in the Transvaal Supreme Court. So I cannot discuss that either. In his finding, Mr. Justice Harms referred the issue to the attorneys general for consideration. Once again I cannot discuss that either. But on Wednesday I will be able to discuss anything, even the CCB and any financial aspect relating to the CCB.

[Roos] Isn't this whole CCB situation being dragged on unnecessarily, to the detriment of both the Defense Force and yourself?

[Malan] I am very concerned about that. As you know, what we are going through now is exactly the same thing we went through last year. It's being repeated, only now it is much more intense than it was in the past. Everyone is looking for something, but there is nothing being hidden. But our processes, commissions and court processes, are so slow, they drag on for a long time. That, of course, suits the political opponents of the National Party. They all jump on the bandwagon. They are trying to dig up stories, instead of playing by the rules the way I did as minister. I stick to the rules. If they had done that the whole matter would have been dealt with much more calmly.

[Roos] Can you give us a categorical assurance that the CCB is no longer operational?

[Malan] That's very painful for me to answer. I must say yes, to the detriment of the Republic of South Africa and its people. The CCB was a good organization. It did fantastic work. We penetrated the inner circles of the ANC. We prevented a Black Christmas here. We prevented many of these ANC people from entering the country and planting bombs, maiming people. And remember, they always targeted civilians. Now we have disbanded the CCB, because a small group of perhaps two or three people overstepped the mark. Yes, we have disbanded the organization. I can assure you the CCB is no longer operational. My honest reply is that it is to the country's detriment. But I had to take the decision.

[Roos] So where do we stand now as regards the CCB?

[Malan] The retirement package was accepted by 80 percent of them, a few joined the permanent force. Three of them are involved in the court action. I think that, once the court has made its ruling, the remaining 17 or so

will decide what to do. In an organization such as this which takes years to build, there are certain front organizational projects. About 80 percent of these have been wound up. The remainder will take a bit of time, it's a matter of recovering state assets. I would say in the next month or two everything will be completed, cut and dried.

[Roos] General, in certain quarters there is dissatisfaction over the pressure on the Defense Force due to the CCB problem, while the ANC, on the other hand, gets away with certain actions committed at an earlier stage.

[Malan] I'd like to make two comments on that. The greatest challenge facing South Africa is maintaining stability and order. You can ask any businessman, anyone, and they will tell you that if we do not have stability and order, there will be neither economic progress nor political reform. That is something we have to guarantee. And who can guarantee that? The security forces. At the moment our opponents, or shall I say, our enemies, are denigrating our security forces, both the South African Police and the South African Defense Force, in order to achieve their goals.

I have said that the Harms Commission identified about four or five people in the CCB for possible prosecution. But what about the ANC? Here we are not speaking about five or fifty, we are speaking about hundreds of people who entered the country, armed people, committed various acts against the country. Yet it seems the people of this country have forgotten about that. I call that a double standard. We ought to be talking to the ANC. We should not be attacking the CCB, which did such praiseworthy work.

[Roos] Why do you think this issue is being dragged into the political arena?

[Malan] Oh, that's the way of politics. When you can score a point against a political opponent, you do it. I can assure you the Democratic Party and the Conservative Party thought they had me in a corner where they could gain some political advantage. But my hands were tied by rules which I respect and they don't. They will still realise they have tackled the wrong person.

[Roos] But some quarters are pressing for your resignation.

[Malan] Have I ever heeded those people? I am going to thrash them.

[Roos] Nevertheless, you are still prepared to accept full political responsibility for everything? You said so in parliament.

[Malan] I said it in Parliament. I said it outside. I will say it here again: I will accept political responsibility, but I am not going to take it lying down. Let's get that straight.

[Roos] General Malan, does that responsibility not have certain implications? According to certain parliamentary

rules, if a minister accepts responsibility for the actions of people within his department, he is expected to resign?

[Malan] No, a minister has to accept responsibility if it is a result of an order given by him, or if it is one of his policy decisions which has led to a contravention. But if someone commits an offense which he was clearly instructed not to do so, then it is not the minister's fault. In that case, I would have thought everyone should resign, the whole department. No, it does not make sense. But political opponents will always bring that kind of thing up. It's all they can do. Let me just add, don't believe everything you read or everything you hear from political opponents.

[Roos] But general, it seems the whole storm now is about when you became aware of the existence of the CCB. Can we get a clear answer from you: when did you learn about the CCB?

[Malan] Actually, I've already given you a reply. I said the idea of the CCB was presented to me in the mid-eighties. The organization went through several name changes, and the CCB we have now is the outcome of those decisions. As for this small element within the organization, this element which ignored their orders, I first heard about them in November 1989. I immediately took steps to prevent them continuing their activities. But as regards the rest of the organization, I have no problem with them, when or whether I had learned about them. The main thing is, I approved their work. I am not concerned about whether or not they had name changes.

[Roos] Would you then say documents which seem to prove the opposite are false?

[Malan] I would go further than that. I see certain documents are now being produced which I am supposed to have signed, I believe, in 1988. I have no problem with that. My signature appears on the documents. But what's that got to do with the price of eggs? As far as I am aware, it was in November 1989 that I heard about this specific organization which was operating here at home against orders, and I acted against them summarily.

[Roos] General, I am sure you would like to see this whole CCB issue over and done with. Do you think the whole matter can be settled in the foreseeable future?

[Malan] Yes. In fact, I believe we are almost there. I think once this Joint Committee on Public Accounts has given its ruling on the Auditor General's report and the Defense Force's explanation, we will then have a press conference. We will give the media a place to put their questions. Then I think we will have reached the point where we all want to be. The sooner the better. We cannot do this before next Wednesday. I would therefore imagine it will be over by late next week or early in the following week.

[Roos] How long will Minister Magnus Malan still be minister of defense?

[Malan] Good question. There's only one person who can decide on my future, and that's my leader, the state president. As long as he wants me as minister of defense, I will be there. But let me assure you, I am not going to lie down. I am a fighter, and I am fighting for something which is right. I have no qualms about it. [end recording]

Azapo Congress 'Commends' Anti-Regime Attacks

MB1003135091 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1340 GMT 10 Mar 91

[Text] Pietersburg March 10 SAPA—Recent guerrilla attacks by the Azanian National Liberation Army (Azanla) were praised lavishly by the Tenth Regional Congress of the Azanian People's Organisation (Azapo) held at Pietersburg at the weekend. The 1,500 congress delegates also called on people to join the increasingly active guerrilla movement "to engage the regime until victory".

SAPA's correspondent reported on Sunday that the congress at Mankweng Community Hall passed a resolution which commended Azanla for launching two insurgent attacks this month, the latest on Tuesday. During this shootout with police and Defence Force personnel in Mahwelereng in the Lebowa homeland, two Azanla cadres and a policeman died.

Their resolution said that this continued military activity by Azanla was "demonstrating to the oppressed people and the world that the problems in occupied Azania are far from being adequately addressed by the ongoing circus of (SA [South African] State President) F.W. de Klerk and his apologists." The congress called on people to support and join Azanla and "engage the regime until victory is attained."

Also announced was that Azanla had a practice of not hurting black people found near its targets. Azanla cadres attacking a Transvaal Provincial Administration road camp two weeks ago had allegedly removed guards from the scene and later released them. This was lauded by the congress delegates as "disciplined form of offensive against the enemy while protecting our people." They commended Azanla's commander in chief, Mr Mosibudi Mangena, who also is the chairman of the Black Consciousness Movement of Azania (BCMA) for the operations.

Azapo also resolved to reject the attitude of what they called "certain liberation movements agreeing to govern with the regime." The congress reindorsed Azapo's previous rejection of negotiations.

They said in one of several resolutions that the expulsions of principals at Pretoria township schools was "misguided and should be condemned and stopped immediately." Expressing fear that the trend may spread, Azapo said these expulsions was a regrettable exercise. "Principals are not in a position to solve our education problems, as they are also part of us." The crisis in education for black South Africans could only be

completely eradicated when a democratic government was in power. The congress encouraged parents to involve themselves with the education of their children and to intervene if problems occurred.

Their national executive also was mandated to speed up the holding of a consultative conference "to form a united front of the oppressed."

The new regional executive committee members who were elected are Dr Tshehla Francis Hlahla (chairman); Mr Nkokeng Morufane, (vice chairman); Mr Tswaledi Thobejane (secretary/treasurer); Mr Khangale Makhado (publicity director); Mr Lawrence Moraswi (projects coordinator); and Rev Kgotsupo Leputu, (organiser).

The keynote address was delivered by Azapo President Mr Pandelani Nefolovhodwe. He was accompanied to the area by the organisation's Transvaal regional vice president, Dr Victor Dlamini.

8 Wounded in 13 Mar Bus Attack in Lion Park

*MB1303130691 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1241 GMT 13 Mar 91*

[By Mervyn Orchard]

[Text] Pietermaritzburg Mar 13 SAPA—Police confirmed on Wednesday afternoon that R1 and R4 rifles were used in an attack by unknown gunmen on a bus near Lion Park, outside Pietermaritzburg, earlier in the day.

The wounded passengers are all known as supporters of the Inkatha Freedom Party, according to Pietermaritzburg Police Liaison Officer Lt Henry Budhram. The 4AM attack resulted in nine people—including the driver—being seriously wounded.

The gunmen are believed to have driven a number of cows onto the road, forcing the driver, Mr Mcabkosi Dlamini, 36, to halt the vehicle. The bus then rolled backwards, ending in veld [field] adjoining the road. It was then that the gunmen opened fire.

Lt Budhram said police were not sure of the motive. He pointed out that all eight wounded passengers were commuters on their way to work in the city. Seven of the injured people were taken to Northdale Hospital and the other two to the Bishopstowe Clinic. The injured, apart from the driver, Mr Dlamini, were named as: Goodwill Ntolo, Muthi Buthelezi, Welcome Dlamini, Finogokwe Mkize, Charlie Dladla, Zondi Kanyile and Milonswa

Mkize. The eighth person remains unidentified. Lt Budhram was unable to say which of the injured passengers were men or women.

The privately-owned bus, which was badly damaged, belongs to a Sankanyise bus company.

14 Mar Press Review of Current Issues, Problems

MB1403124191

[Editorial Report]

BUSINESS DAY

Land Reforms Paper Closes Door on Negotiations—Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English on 14 March in a page 8 editorial says the government's White Paper on land reform "goes just about as far as is economically feasible in proposing methods for facilitating the acquisition of land by 'disadvantaged' (black) South Africans." The one "grievous error" is "its failure to attempt seriously to sell its proposals to the major opposition political groups, and the apparent unilateral closing of the door on negotiation and discussion on what were obviously going to be burning issues—primarily reparations and compensation for forced removals and other historical wrongs." By pushing the proposals through as "a fait accompli vastly increases the risk of a new government—under pressure from an angry, poor constituency—overturning the rights of property owners, as the National Party government and its predecessors once did to many of South Africa's black citizens."

SOUTH

Government Creates Obstacles for Returning Exiles—"There is a distinct impression in the community that the government is deliberately creating obstacles to the return and resettlement of South Africa's estimated 20,000 political exiles," declares a page 24 editorial in Cape Town SOUTH in English for 7-13 March. The statement by Home Affairs Minister Gene Lou that the government is not going to extend "preferential treatment" to returning exiles is "foolish, shortsighted and likely to delay the normalisation of South African society." A failure to reintegrate returning exiles into society "could bedevil the peace process itself."

A second editorial on the same page says "overseas funding is expected to dwindle dramatically over the next five years" because of the "ostensible end to apartheid" which has "changed the perceptions of most donor agencies." "Organisations with a justifiable reason to exist must reduce their dependency on foreign funding and generate internal funding. Ultimately, a moral question is posed: Can we allow the end of foreign funding to mean the end of our quest for a nonracial, non-sexist and democratic South Africa?"

Angola

*Luanda Trade Director on Situation in Sector

91AF0710C Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA
in Portuguese 19 Jan 91 p 2

[Article by Messias Constantino: "Ration Cards To Be Issued by Computer"]

[Text] Although the diet of the residents of Luanda Province is tending to improve, this goal depends not only on the available funds at the disposal of the government, but also on the revitalization of the nation's production. So said Eugenio Correia, provincial director of trade and supply, who assured that there would not be a break in stocks.

Speaking with JORNAL DE ANGOLA on Friday in this city, Eugenio Correia said that the sector which he directs had "a 90-percent achievement rate for its program" last year.

The director said that the "troubling situation" with regard to the transportation of merchandise from the port to the wholesale warehouses and from these to the retail network could be attributed to the lack of transport means and machinery and the reorganization of the system itself. In this regard, he pointed out that there had been some fluctuation in meeting the monthly consumption standards, adding that the "fluctuations did not have to do with the lack of merchandise in the country, but basically with the movement of merchandise from port to wholesaler to retailer." He was pleased with the degree to which the distribution had been carried out, with the placement of an average of 14 to 15 products per month last year.

On the free sale of non-daily goods, such as chests, refrigerators, television sets, clothing, and fabrics, the provincial director of trade and supply explained that products that are manufactured domestically had been put in this group of items, including shoes, which are imported. He acknowledged, however, that the volume of merchandise in this group was still unsatisfactory, but he guaranteed that "by the end of the year we will try to put the free and semi-controlled sales system into effect, on an experimental basis."

Regarding supplies for the holiday season, Eugenio Correia explained that he is always anxious to start distributing the products well ahead of time, but often he cannot find the corresponding substitute product; "although we are depending primarily on imports, there are also domestically produced items that we are injecting into the system."

He explained that not all the merchandise was delivered on time because the wholesalers could not meet the demand and transportation means were lacking.

According to the speaker, with regard to the supply of beverages for the holiday season, the alternative solution

consisted in importing canned soft drinks and beer, "because the national suppliers—Cervál, Refrinor, and Nocal—could not meet our needs"; for example, in December alone, there were about 380,000 consumers, whereas Cervál could supply 250,000 cartons and Refrinor could supply 60,000. "The only company that met its quota was Nocal," he said, noting that the December plan was met by 90 percent.

Although there was some fluctuation in the distribution of whiskey, wheat flour, and "rena" potatoes because of the delayed arrival of these products, the trade and supply director in Luanda Province said that December supplies are still being distributed.

According to official data, during the holiday season, of the 28,000 tons of merchandise planned, 24,000 tons were distributed, including "rena" potatoes, sweet oil, sugar, pasta, spirits, soft drinks, rice, codfish, at a cost of approximately 10,000 new kwanzas.

Among other topics, the trade and supply director talked about rural marketing, the issue of the high cost of the market basket to the consumers, most of whom are workers, and the new activities planned for the sector in 1991.

On the question of prices, he explained that this is the responsibility of the Finance Ministry and not the Trade Ministry, although the two sectors are coordinated and prices are set within the defined parameters. In this regard, he acknowledged that prices often fluctuate and consumers complain. He explained that the Trade Ministry does not change the prices at will, but there is a whole group of methodologies in setting the price models used by the Trade Ministry structures. According to the director, he is not surprised by the complaints, because, as he said, "when we consider the average wage of the workers, they are bound to complain, but the problem is not up to the Trade Ministry; it does not have the authority to adjust the wage base to the prices of essential goods."

Eugenio Correia said the consumers were under no obligation to buy everything they found in the official stores. He explained: "It depends on the consumer, if he wants to buy everything at once, or in stages. There are already guidelines regarding this. So the worker buys what he actually needs at the time, in accordance with the means at his disposal."

Regarding rural marketing, the provincial director of trade and supply said the concern at the moment is the reorganization of the sector responsible for rural marketing, which is already underway. He said that the items offered for sale in the countryside in return for the rural products that are delivered to the city do not meet the needs of the peasants; products often remain on the shelves of the stores in rural areas for a long time. "It is a problem and we are thinking about making some substantial changes in 1991. But the basic issue is one of reorganizing the enterprise that handles rural marketing so it will be better able to meet current needs."

Included in the planned activities for the sector is the improvement of the method for controlling the issuance of ration cards, moving from a manual to a computerized system and turning it over to the consumer registration and control centers. According to the director, "right now the number of cards is astonishing; it has reached 400,000, whereas Luanda has a labor force of no more than 140,000."

He assured that the new cards would be issued very soon. "The work is going forward satisfactorily and will make it possible, if not to eliminate, at least to reduce the [excess number of ration cards issued to] consumers.

***Huila Governor on Economy Registers Downturn**

91AF0710F Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA
in Portuguese 15 Jan 91 p 2

[Article by Leonel Kassana: "Huila's Economy Declined in 1990": first paragraph is JORNAL DE ANGOLA introduction]

[Text] Lubango (from our bureau)—The economy in Huila Province registered low production rates in 1990 in relation to the preceding year, according to Damilde Rangel, the new provincial commissioner.

Recently addressing members of the party and government, military officers, and ecclesiastical authorities at the traditional year-end reception, the commissioner of Huila Province said that factors contributing to the gloomy economic picture included the inadequate supply of raw materials and their irregular distribution, the lack of spare parts and lubricants, and the drought.

Damilde Rangel, who has been in Huila for a little over two months, did not cite any figures, but it is known, for example, that the local marketing network was expecting to receive 25,000 tons of products last year, in a province where consumer needs for grains came to 86,870 tons by May of that year.

Thus there was a deficit of 60,000 tons, with the consequent aggravation of the people's food situation, resulting in many deaths, as is known.

In support of his evaluation, the commissioner pointed to the insufficient quantity and poor quality of merchandise and the unfavorable exchange with regard to rural marketing; he particularly noted the movement of livestock into the Republic of Namibia as another of the impediments in the socioeconomic life of the province.

"Huila's economy suffered enormous damage because of the transfer of cattle into Namibia, which reduced the supply of beef for the local population and other areas of the country," he stressed.

In effect, during last year it was again impossible to prevent this movement. Beef continued to be imported, although, according to 1988 data, the southern region of Angola (Namibe, Cunene, Kuando-Kubango, and Huila provinces) had 3.5 million head of cattle.

Huge sums in foreign exchange were thus spent on beef, money which could well have been used to import products better suited to the needs of the herdsmen. The situation is expected to prevail again this year, because of the poor health of the herd, which has suffered from a four-year drought in these parts.

It is true that it has begun to rain here in the south, but the rainfall is sporadic and poorly distributed. In some municipios, the cattle are still dying for lack of water and pasturage. For people and cattle alike, the food situation shows no promise of changing as quickly as hoped, because the "false green" has already begun to disappear.

At the hour of reckoning, it is estimated that more than 600,000 head of cattle have starved to death in Huila Province, while at least 3,000 people have met the same fate. The figures are imprecise, since they do not include the deaths that were not reported to the registration centers because of the unstable situation and the lack of transportation in some municipios and communes.

Judging by this picture, the number of deaths could be substantially higher.

The irregular distribution of the (few) "drops" of rain has taken on grotesque aspects. For example, there is torrential rain in Lubango (the capital), but in Quilenges, a municipio with a strong agricultural tradition, the corn fields are beginning to dry up.

All this has had negative repercussions for the producers and consumers alike. The government is appealing to the international community for emergency food aid, but without much hope.

The fact is that the donations only resolve identified, immediate, and shocking cases. This has led the individuals connected with the emergency drought combat commission to reconsider its present strategy, opting to increase the areas under irrigation and to appeal to the donor organizations to diversify their assistance to include such working tools as motor pumps, tractors, fertilizers, and seed.

Although the basic goals set down for monetary stabilization in the government action program have been achieved, the currency exchange, as well as the delayed payment of wages to the employees of various companies and agencies, has also had a negative social impact.

According to financial calculations, wages in arrears amount to 300 million new kwanzas.

Huila's Great Moments in 1990

Last September, Jose Eduardo dos Santos, president of Angola, and President Sam Nujoma, of Namibia, met here in Lubango and signed a general cooperation accord. Since then the cooperation has gained in force and Namibian merchandise is already showing up with some regularity in Angola's southern cities.

The city's popular festivals, event[s] of undeniable social impact and an exceptional opportunity to conduct business and demonstrate industrial potential, have also attracted Namibian businessmen, opening new and broad prospects for cooperation between the two countries.

In 1990, the residents of Huila (and elsewhere) no longer needed to concern themselves with knowing how to preserve vegetables and eggs all year; in Humpato (on the outskirts of Lubango), there is now a gigantic cold storage complex, known as Ecofrio, with eight refrigeration chambers and an 800-ton capacity.

The undertaking was budgeted at 100 million new kwanzas. The complex was designed by a Yugoslavian technician and built by Spain.

Food assistance programs for drought victims brought prominent people and nongovernmental donor organizations from various countries to Lubango, and from here to the most remote locales, and another emergency unit was inaugurated at the Central Hospital in the Huila capital.

The sale of huge quantities of shoes, although conducted in a disorganized way, did not go unnoticed; it was something you did not see a while ago.

Lubango, the real princess of cities in southern Angola, also had one of its darkest year-ends. At least 30 people died during the holiday season; some were trampled by crowds, some were killed by random shots fired in various neighborhoods, and some died as a result of acute intoxication.

Malawi

Death Toll at 472 in Palombe Flood Disaster

*MB1303182091 Blantyre Domestic Service
in English 1800 GMT 13 Mar 91*

[Text] The death toll in the Palombe flood disaster, in Mulanje, has risen to 472. According to the Malawi News Agency, the dead include Mozambican refugees, as well as Malawians.

Meanwhile, the office of the president and cabinet has announced that a committee has been formed to assess the extent of the flood disaster.

The regional administrator for the south, Mr. (Stuart Wingha), said the commission had been formed because of the magnitude of the disaster. Addressing the committee in Blantyre, Mr. (Wingha) advised the members to assess and evaluate the damage to property, including those of the government. He also advised the commission members to (?assist) emergency moves such as food, clothing, clean water supplies, and shelter, among others. [sentence as heard]

Mr. (Wingha) said the operation was multisectorial and asked every ministry and department to utilize their own

resources, such as vehicles and many other equipment. He also announced that all the operations in Palombe would be coordinated through the Palombe Disaster Assessment Secretariat, which is based in the regional administrator's office in Blantyre.

Mauritius

Indian Vice President Departs for Maldives

*BK1403095891 Delhi Domestic Service
in English 0830 GMT 14 Mar 91*

[Text] The vice president, Dr. Shankar Dayal Sharma, left Mauritius this morning for the Maldives on the third leg of his 10-day visit to the three Indian Ocean island nations. He was given a warm send-off by the prime minister of Mauritius, Mr. Aneurood Jugnauth, and his Cabinet colleagues. Dr. Sharma was the chief guest at the independence day celebrations of Mauritius this year.

Economic Free Zone Area Increases Export Earnings

*AB1403124091 Paris AFP in French 1750 GMT
13 Mar 91*

[Text] Port Louis, 13 Mar (AFP)—Export earnings of the Mauritian manufacturing free zone area increased by 26 percent in 1990 compared with the 1989 figures, and attained 11.4 billion rupees (\$771 million), according to figures published today by the Central Bureau of Statistics. Raw material and equipment imports for the needs of the free zone amounted to 8 billion rupees (\$541 million). In all, 568 companies operated in the free zone by the end of December 1990, and employed a total of 90,000 persons, including 60,700 women.

*Rodrigues: Water, Electric Shortages Detailed

*91AF0688B Port Louis WEEK-END in French
3 Feb 91 p 10*

[Article by Koomara Venkatasamy: "Much of the Island Still Without Water"; italicized passages published in English]

[Text]

Only Certain Areas of Port Mathurin Have Electricity

510 Houses Damaged

In the opinion of its residents, Bella is the most violent cyclone to have struck Rodrigues in the past 20 years. Those questioned said that even Celine (1978) was not as violent. Yesterday afternoon, almost the entire island was without drinking water because the pumps at the island's main Mourouck reservoir had been knocked out by the power outage. Electric power had been restored only to certain areas of the island, including Port Mathurin and Creve Coeur. From the standpoint of agriculture and the vegetation in general, the spectacle is

distressing. Five hundred ten houses are reported damaged, and, on Friday evening, there were 82 refugees at the various centers. By yesterday, however, most of the refugees had left.

The minister of Rodrigues and the islands, Mr. Serge Clair, accompanied by the resident commissioner, Mr. Jacques Cunden, gave a press conference at 1600 yesterday. The minister, who had just come from supervising clearing work at the government garages, said that power would be restored in three phases, beginning with the Creve Coeur, La Ferme, and Mont Lubin Hospitals, followed by essential services—the 11 pumping stations, including the one at Mourouck, bakeries, and businesses dealing in frozen foods (seafood, fish, etc.)—and, lastly, the domestic sector.

Damage to the power network is explained by the fact that the wooden pylons were not anchored in cement. In addition, trees and branches fell on the high voltage power lines.

With respect to drinking water, Port Mathurin, the largest urban area in our 10th district, is supplied by two dikes—Fond La Bonte and Cascade Pigeon—and has had normal water flow since Friday. While the Bigarade and Malabar Reservoirs are currently full, the 11 pumping stations are still not working. In some instances, people say the water they are getting tastes salty.

Mr. Clair told us that Mourouck can supply up to 57 liters of water a day per islander. Mourouck II, which will soon be operational, will be able to supply the area from Songe to Riviere Coco as far as Quatre Vents. The island's administrative officials are still waiting for the report of the *Central Water Authority* engineers who were sent on assignment to Rodrigues in connection with the planned construction of two 1,000-cubic-meter reservoirs at Petit Brule and Malabar. Mr. Clair also told us that, in the future, filtering and chlorination will be done at all the reservoirs.

Yesterday morning, *Special Mobile Force* [SMF] soldiers, headed by Commander Raj Dayal, were busy repairing the power network in several areas, including Baie aux Huitres and Saint-Gabriel. SMF soldiers were also active in cleaning the streets of Port Mathurin. Assistant Commissioner Baramdoyal and Inspector Jokhoo landed at the Plaine Corail Airport around 1125 yesterday, where they were greeted by the assistant superintendent, *Chief Officer of Police* Cyril Roussety. Various supplies, including rice, sugar, cookies and blankets donated by the *Police Goodwill Mission*, will be distributed to Rodrigues residents. Several families say they lost everything during the cyclone. The firm *General Construction* has announced that it intends to donate 50,000 rupees to the *Prime Minister's Cyclone Relief Fund*. The governor general, Sir Veerasamy Ringadoo, and the prime minister, Sir Anerood Jugnauth, have telephoned Mr. Clair to express their sympathies to the people of Rodrigues.

The European Community (EC) may be asked for assistance on housing for the victims, sanitation, and medicine shipments. Between now and tomorrow, contact will be made with the *State Trading Corporation* for the shipment of sacks of rice.

The police report 510 damaged houses, of which 106 are classified as "very severely damaged," 272 "severely damaged," and 91 "damaged." They also report 41 damaged huts.

Eighty-eight percent of the power network was damaged, and 50 percent of the telephone network. Yesterday afternoon, we were told that the next areas to which power could be restored would be Mont Lubin and La Ferme.

Initially, 82 refugees were reported at the Citron Donis, Corail, Port Mathurin, Mangue, and Marechal centers. At noon yesterday, there were only three families at Port Mathurin and one family at Mangue.

Three classrooms at the *Ste Famille RCA School* in Lataniers were destroyed. Classes at all of the island's primary and secondary schools will resume tomorrow, Monday.

Mozambique

Renamo Leader Ready To Sign Cease-Fire

MB1303201691 Luanda Domestic Service
in Portuguese 1900 GMT 13 Mar 91

[Text] Afonso Dhlakama, leader of the armed opposition in Mozambique, has said that his movement is ready to sign a cease-fire agreement with the Maputo Government as long as political conditions for this purpose have been met. The Renamo leader, who did not mention the political conditions needed to sign a total cease-fire, once again accused the Mozambican Government of violating the Rome accord confining Zimbabwean troops along the Beira and Limpopo corridors. In an interview with the BBC, Afonso Dhlakama expressed his intention to stand for presidential elections in Mozambique. The Renamo leader is currently in Rome where he is holding talks with the U.S. assistant undersecretary of state for African affairs and the Italian ambassador to Mozambique.

French Cooperation Minister Arrives for Visit

MB1303190291 Maputo Domestic Service
in Portuguese 1730 GMT 13 Mar 91

[Report by Gabriel Mussavele from Maputo International Airport]

[Text] Jacques Pelletier, French minister of cooperation and development, arrived in Maputo this afternoon on an official visit to familiarize himself with our country's situation, its potential, and the impact of cooperation

with France. Since 1990, France has been one of Mozambique's most important economic partners, together with the United States, the Netherlands, Italy, as well as the Nordic countries.

French investments in our country reached about \$90 million in 1990. These investments were channelled through the French Fund for Economic Cooperation and the Cooperation Mission which directly falls under the French Ministry of Cooperation and Development.

France has been providing assistance to Mozambique in the fields of public utilities, agriculture, industry, and special loans to assist our balance of payments. In the field of public utilities, it is worth noting France's participation in the reconstruction of the northern railroad, together with the EEC, Portugal, Canada, Finland, and Italy. A total of 250 km of the northern railroad have already been reconstructed and the ballast and sleepers needed to reconstruct the whole railroad have already been produced.

Jacques Pelletier was received at Maputo International Airport by his counterpart, Jacinto Veloso. The French minister told the media on arrival that he will discuss the reconstruction of the strategic Nacala railroad. He also expressed his government's desire to strengthen and broaden cooperation with the Republic of Mozambique.

As is well known, France is a member of the Joint Commission established to monitor a partial Rome agreement reached between the Mozambican Government and Renamo last December. Asked to comment on France's participation in the commission, Jacques Pelletier gave assurances that his country will do everything at its disposal to put an end to the war in Mozambique.

The French minister for cooperation and development is expected to visit Nampula Province tomorrow to familiarize himself with the reconstruction of the Nacala railroad.

Guro Residents Allege Foreign Aid 'Diverted'

*MB1303195791 Maputo Domestic Service
in Portuguese 1730 GMT 13 Mar 91*

[Excerpts] The residents of Guro District in Manica Province told Governor Artur Canana a few days ago that most products donated by the international community to assist war-displaced people are diverted for personal benefit. They said that on various occasions they have seen these products being exchanged for goats and pigs by the workers of the Department for the Prevention of and Fight Against Natural Disasters in the district. [passage omitted]

Through their message and statements at a rally held in the district, Guro residents encouraged our government to continue to hold talks with Renamo [Mozambique National Resistance] in order to reach an understanding and end the war in the country. Other jittery citizens told

Manica Governor Artur Canana to ask Renamo members of the Joint Verification Commission in Chimoio to visit Guro to explain the reasons for the continuation of the war which has unnecessarily killed many people.

Manica governor said it was difficult to summon the Renamo members of the commission because their mission in the country was not to hold talks with the people but to monitor the violations of the Rome agreement along the Beira Corridor. The governor said and we quote, these people do not hold talks with us and as such it is difficult to expect them to come here to talk with you, unquote.

Elsewhere in his statement, the supreme leader of the party and state in Manica said and we quote, we also fail to understand what Renamo wants, unquote. He pointed out that our government continues to undertake efforts to achieve good results, through peaceful means and not through violence. Artur Canana said the time has come for the Mozambican Government and Renamo to work in order to reconstruct the country and not to allow it to go down the drain, considering that we won independence with great sacrifice and through the blood of the Mozambican people. He said that Renamo's allegations about the presence of Zimbabweans troops are aimed at deceiving the Joint Verification Commission of which it is a member and hindering the peace process in the country.

***Emergency Commission in Nampula Relaunched**

*91AF0699D Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese
31 Jan 91 p 8*

[Article by Naftal Donaldo]

[Text] The institutional reorganization of the Provincial Emergency Commission (CPE), which includes the establishment of a data bank and up-to-date information relating to this program in Nampula, is one of the priorities to be relaunched by this organization which is composed of representatives of donors and NGOs [non-governmental organizations] and governmental sectors responsible for channeling emergency donations and rehabilitation aids to needy communities.

This statement was recently made in the provincial capital of Nampula by the adviser of CENE/UNSCERO [National Executive Committee for Emergency] in association with UNSCERO [expansion not given] at a meeting held to assess the damage caused by the torrential rains in Nacala-Porto and analyze the CONCERN [expansion not given] case.

The ONGs were represented by the Mozambique Islamic Council [CIM], the Mozambique Christian Council [CCM], the German Agrarian Action Group [AAA], COCAMO [expansion not given], CONCERN, CARE/Logistics Support Unit, CARE International, and Dutch Doctors Without Frontiers [MSFH].

The provincial sectors which took part in the meeting were the ministries of health, education, agriculture, industry, construction, and water, in addition to the Department for the Prevention and Control of Natural Disasters [DPCCN].

The meeting was chaired by Silvano Langa, national deputy director of DPCCN for the areas of planning, projects, information, and prevention; the purpose of the mission was to carry out the mandate ordered by the Ministry of Cooperation designed to determine the reasons for the withdrawal of CONCERN's support from the emergency program in that province, according to Peter Mahoney, outgoing head of the Irish ONG in Nampula; the withdrawal in question was announced by NOTICIAS in that publication's issue of 11 January.

Moreover, the mission headed by Silvano Langa was designed to determine the effects of the torrential rains in Nacala-Porto and track down some information to be used by governmental donors and organizations with regard to a resumption of the economic and social activities of that important coastal city.

On this occasion, Silvano Langa pointed out the diligent steps taken by the Mozambican authorities to ascertain the extent of the human and material damage resulting from this natural disaster and informed the participants about the solutions which had been devised to overcome this type of natural accident in Nacala.

He said that Finland has already delivered two passenger buses and a quantity of water pipes to be used in the residential areas of the upper cities, and it is to this locality that the people will be transferred.

He also said that since 1983 the Mozambican authorities have been making an effort to resettle the Nicala inhabitants, the target of cyclic inclement weather, in areas of the upper city which are now being cleared out by city-dwellers who will be transferred to those sites.

With regard to the CONCERN case, the informant explained that his presence in Nampula was due to the investigation of the causes which motivated that Irish NGO to withdraw its support from the emergency sector and that an explanatory report would be delivered to the Ministry of Cooperation and the Emergency Operational Committee (COE) for a subsequent decision.

In turn, the AAA, COCAMO, CARE International, MSFH, CARE Logistics Support Unit, and other NGOs operating in that northern Mozambican province declared themselves favorable to the resumption of sessions with the CPE, which had not been operational since the present coordinator, Alberto Viegas, took over that office.

They admitted that, due to the lack of meetings of that organization, the NGOs in Nampula had established a "board" which had regular meetings aimed at coordinating the activities of the emergency assistance program and had called upon the CPE to relaunch reciprocal

consultations to overcome current problems caused by the lack of information in both directions.

In this regard, Silvano Langa mentioned that the strengthening of the CPEs in Tete, Zambezia, and Nampula will help those emergency sectors to achieve the objectives for which they were intended.

He added that, according to the report presented last December in the French capital by the governmental delegation led by Prime Minister Mario Machungo and forwarded to the Paris Advisory Group, the emergency situation in Mozambique will prevail for some time to come.

Patricia McLaughlin, the recently appointed delegate of CONCERN in Nampula said, in turn, that her organization had directed a letter to the DPCCN apologizing for the statements of her predecessor and reaffirming the Irish NGO's involvement in the emergency program as well as in the country's rehabilitation; it also requested that there be a continuous exchange of information within the CPE.

***Difficult Transition to Market Economy Viewed**

91AF0721A Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA
in Portuguese 3 Feb 91 p 3

[Commentary by Jonuel Goncalves]

[Text] The familiar sound of private generators has filled the nights in Maputo again. Sabotage at Km 15 of the Ressano Garcia road deprived the Mozambican capital of power from South Africa, and the alternate power plant sustained serious damage. The director of Mozambique Electricity, engineer Jose Neves, claims that this power plant "may not be able to withstand the intensive use to which it is being subjected any longer."

The political effects of this type of act have by now become routine. They no longer represent an effective source of pressure sufficient to cause a turn against its perpetrators, who are accused of disrupting the people's already difficult everyday existence to an even greater extent. For example, on Wednesday thousands of Maputo residents were seeking water in the streets, and perishable products lacking any major means of preservation were going to waste. The power supply began improving on Thursday.

From an economic standpoint, the consequences are exacerbating a situation known as one of the most deteriorated in the world. However, the City of Maputo does not show signs of this. Despite buildings with conservation problems, it is a clean city, with gardens tended and stores relatively well stocked. In the realm of food, clothing, and personal hygiene, the essentials are being sold without restrictions.

The central market is considerably better than similar ones visited by us in this nomadic life on the African continent. From potatoes to batteries, from fruit to

shaving cream, from oil to beverages, from tools to clothing, the supplies are not far short of the demand. The latter is limited by the wage-price ratio.

First of all, the price quoted for the currency indicates 1,020 meticals (MT) per dollar at the official rate, and 2,500 on the parallel market.

As of 1 January, the minimum wage for a worker was set at slightly over 30,000 MT; but, even though he actually receives twice that amount, his purchasing power is low.

Three levels of consumption may be cited:

One kg of potatoes costs 1,200 MT; a dozen eggs, 2,700; a kg of oranges, 1,800; and a kg of beef, between 6,000 and 8,000 (a considerable shortage of the latter product is evident). A can of Portuguese oil costs the equivalent of 14,000 MT.

In the beverage category, Lagosta costs 13,500; South African Nederburg, 11,500; and Haig whiskey, 26,000. On the other hand, a lady's tropical dress costs 70,800; in other words, twice the price of the very same type of clothing for children. The price of adults' jeans fluctuates between 27,000 and 40,000.

A meal at a four-star hotel requires nearly 15,000; a gas stove with an oven and four burners costs 900,000 MT; and a medium-sized television set costs nearly 2 million.

These price indicators reveal the general market conditions in Maputo, and are the result of years of centralization and administrative control over the economy. This was ended in 1987 with the Economic Recovery Program (PRE), inspired by the IMF. Ever since, decontrol of prices has been the major tendency. This week, the finance minister agreed to the deregulation of wages, as soon as there is an increase in the business experience of the economic partners and in the capacity for macro-economic foresight.

Hence, the price of the transition to a market economy will be high, especially for those with low incomes. The distortions in the basic norms of the economy are almost always paid for in the same way. And African structural adjustments are the tax paid by the continent for internal and external reasons, for which alternatives must be found.

The latter are not easy in Mozambique. The war devastated the country, and the establishment of equilibrium will be achieved in an inequitable manner, according to sectors and regions.

Just this week the local press reported that nearly 900,000 people required emergency assistance, and that the situation throughout the whole interior in no way resembled that in Maputo.

Here, domestic market prices and free trade with South Africa and Swaziland created a considerable abundance, making the parallel markets obsolete. They were made

such from the standpoint of product supplies, but not that of the need for thousands of unemployed to find jobs.

Thus, the black market in Maputo is governed by prices almost identical to the official ones; and to some extent, throughout the entire city, informal conglomerates of all sizes (even selling cigarettes by the unit from door to door) are comprised of persons attempting to increase the family's liquidity.

As of 9 January the right to strike was recognized, constituting another regulator, inasmuch as it reinforces mechanisms for creating harmony on the job market and creates conditions for social conciliation, provided that productivity is raised. In this respect, much will also depend on the national entrepreneurs, and the methods to be used by the foreign investor.

For the former, there is no interest in maintaining low purchasing power, an obstacle to expansion. But a spiral in labor costs would give rise to an identical movement in consumer prices. The inflation process, which the government is attempting to reduce this year from 30 to 20 percent, would not fail to become heightened.

In the area of credit, certain industrialists are complaining about their costs, which stand between 18 and 20 percent. They are demanding that they be given the same 6 percent rates that are awarded to the agricultural and agro-industrial branches.

Enecies Comiche, governor of the Bank of Mozambique, explains that credit discipline requires such differences, stressing that the corrections made in this area stem from the fact that, in the previous situation, rates were actually 22 percent negative. He added that most of the loans were allocated for money supplies.

Foreign capital, for its part, has not yet been strongly attracted to Mozambique; a situation that should change with the war's end. Lonhro is, of course, one of the exceptions, and is seriously investing in mine prospecting and in the agricultural area: fruits and vegetables for domestic consumption and 40,000 tons of cotton for export.

Starting in 1992, Kenmare Resources promises to invest \$100 million in the processing of mineral sands, intended for producing limelight. And Portuguese Tobacco, together with a company in Zimbabwe, is scheduled to start a tobacco plantation and modernize the local branch of that industry.

Over the short term, however, Mozambique can count, in particular, on \$1.2 billion promised at the last session of the "international donor community's" consultative group. Of that sum, \$400 million will be spent for debt rescaling expenses, and \$800 million on investment.

Shrimp is Mozambique's largest export, judging from the data in 1988, when it represented \$44 million, followed by cashew nuts, with \$26.4 million. The total \$103 million exported that year, despite a 30 percent

increase over the previous year, maintains the usual deficit in the trade balance. Imports reached \$760 million and, in this category, the largest item was consumer goods, with \$266 million (\$184 million of which was spent on food). Appearing next are raw materials, with \$197 million, and equipment, with \$190 million.

The success of the recovery will also depend on the results in the mining sector and the delivery of services, for which Mozambique is in a good position. Moreover, the port of Beira already posted an 11 percent increase in traffic last year.

From an overall standpoint, as early as this month Prime Minister Mario Machungo set the annual growth rate at 5 percent (already attained during 1987-88).

***Nampula Province Bridges, Road Repair Under Way**

91AF0699A Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese
24 Jan 91 p 3

[Text] A project involving the restoration and construction of roads and bridges is underway in Nampula Province as part of a program sponsored by the nongovernmental organization, CARE International, in cooperation with the provincial directorates of construction, water, and agriculture within the scope of the Emergency Program [PE]. This program will make it possible to reopen certain roads which are currently impassable in areas where the situation is considered critical.

On setting the program in motion, CARE International pointed out that the roads which connect Ribaua and Nametil in Mogovolas come under the most urgent need of repair; and that ECMEP, Enterprise for the Construction and Maintenance of Roads and Bridges, will be responsible for the restoration of the roads linking Angoche and Moma and the one connecting Memba with Nacala-Porto.

As the first step to get the program underway, CARE International, working through Cocamo [expansion not given], has already provided 400 wheelbarrows, 800 picks, and a like number of shovels to be distributed to various road gangs who will be assigned to work in almost 100 percent of the areas in question. Similarly, seven tractors will be available for the project, three of which will serve as graders.

In an interview with our newspaper, Rodney Sidloski, manager of CARE International in Nampula, said offhand that this project will also make it possible to take advantage of the vehicles in the possession of the emergency sector, but that, due to the precarious condition of the roads and bridges, nothing can be transported to areas where most of the displaced persons and needy are located.

"It has been necessary to provide some financing for the restoration and reconstruction of roads and bridges, at least in the case of those considered to have priority status where vehicles are used in the distribution of goods. The strategy of using this equipment is being

studied by the PCA [Administrative Control Post], Provincial Government, and CARE," said Rodney Sidloski.

From the preliminary study conducted by these three parties, there are proposals which indicate that the district administrators will specify the worst situations and continue to carry out the project through a fund made available by Art Canada, a subsidiary of CARE.

Adjunct to the DPCCN

Installed in Nampula three years ago, CARE International's principal task is to help the government set up installations of the DPCCN [Department for the Prevention and Control of Natural Disasters] as well as to train cadres for that department. It is also drawing up a master plan of operations providing for adequate control of the goods entering Nampula Province for free distribution.

"In addition to the training of cadres, which is a part of our activity, we are responsible for supplying office material and equipment for the entire logistical network of the DPCCN in all of the province's areas. There are other projects being carried out by CARE in keeping with current needs, such as a parking lot for vehicles transporting emergency goods and the construction of warehouses in Nacala and Nampula," said the manager of CARE International.

In evaluating the three years of CARE's activity in the emergency sector, particularly in the training of logistical personnel, an area in which he is well versed, Rodney Sidloski said that the DPCCN has expanded [its representation] with regard to the administration and execution of the PE.

"It will be remembered that at the end of 1987 and the beginning of 1988, the DPCCN had 13 district representatives, and in Nampula and Nacala a total of 7 administrative cadres. I would like to stress that Nampula Province is the only province which has complete representation in all districts, making it possible to improve the distribution of goods to the needy," said Rodney Sidloski.

According to our spokesman, CARE International will be in operation in Nampula until 1992 as an adjunct to the DPCCN; it will then turn its attention to other areas, such as health, small industry, forestry, and agriculture, where it will provide financing in the coming years. In Mozambique CARE operates in four provinces as an adjunct to the DPCCN in the training of Mozambican cadres.

***Catembe Peasants Turn to Fishing for Livelihood**

91AF0699C Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese
31 Jan 91 p 2

[Article by Francisco Alaar]

[Text] Fishing and the marketing of fish in general in various parts of Maputo are the activities most engaged in by the residents of the urban locality of Catembe, despite the low yield they are experiencing as a result of

the scarcity of shellfish which has got worse in the past few years in the capital's bay. According to information given to our reporting staff, before the devastation brought on by the war in the interior, many citizens who are now fishermen devoted their efforts to agriculture, firewood and coal production, cattle-raising, and other commodities, as well as the marketing and distribution of those products.

There is a struggle going on involving the need to adapt to the new reality, a reality which reflects the need to survive. Meanwhile, some of the maritime organizations are concerned about an increase in the number of fishing boats on hand, and this in turn is resulting in an overall increase in the volume of fish caught. Concurrently, there is a shortage of shellfish in Maputo bay.

In fact, the Catembe area is full of small-time fishing boats which, due to the war, were transferred from their areas of action. At present, these boats are absorbing a considerable amount of the work force taken up by the war victims and the residents of Catembe who, previously, devoted their efforts to farm work, precisely in the areas of difficult access.

Both the boat fishermen and those who cast nets along the coast to catch fish and shrimp complain that their compensation does not keep pace with their needs.

Meanwhile, in this struggle for survival, fishing and the marketing of fish are not the only activities embraced by the Catembe residents. There is also an increase in the manufacture of traditional beverages from available products—namely, "tareio" and cornmeal.

According to certain residents queried by our reporting staff, life in Catembe is becoming more difficult due to the fact that certain staples are marketed only in stores associated with the New Supply System [NSA]. As is known, the supply of staples in Maputo has been lacking in the past few months, and in Catembe there are no alternative sources, contrary to what is happening in this city where there is an abundance of rice, sugar, and other products coming from neighboring countries, despite higher prices. In Catembe there is no "dumba-nengue" and it is for that reason that in that locality there is priority in the purchase of fish or some other local product on the part of one who exchanges soap, rice, or other commodities, even if necessary to pay the difference in money.

In turn, those who are physically disabled or elderly sometimes rely on the basic activity of making or repairing fishing nets, and it is in this activity that many earn a little something to support their families.

Agriculture on the Decline

The massive displacement of the people located in the interior resulted in a rapid clearing of the forests surrounding the village, with the firewood and charcoal being used to furnish heat and the forests themselves being used to establish small collective farms. This

clearing of the forests surrounding the village, combined with the difficulty of access to the interior, caused a shortage of firewood and charcoal badly needed by the capital's suburban residents.

Moreover, information given to our reporting staff by Berta Matebule, head of planning at the Catembe Agrarian Company [CAC], indicates that the production level achieved last year was low. In addition to a delay in the rainy season, this discouraging performance caused the people in the "green areas" to abandon those areas in search of greater security; it also resulted in a lack of transportation facilities needed to convey the peasants to areas where they cannot remain permanently but where they can cultivate crops.

In fact, that area has only one old bus belonging to ROMOS.

Erosion Increasing in Catembe

Catembe's coastal area is full of craters which continue to get bigger every time there is a hard rain. According to our reporting staff, some of the craters are getting enormous, extending from the sea to the road leading from Catembe to Bela Vista.

In view of these huge depressions in the coastal elevation, great quantities of earth are being washed away from the surrounding land, causing the peasants great concern in seeing their collective farms gradually disappearing into the sea and expecting that some day a similar fate may await the houses of the residents themselves due to erosion.

The most worrisome development is the fact that until now no concrete steps have been taken by the local authorities to keep the craters from becoming bigger or opening up new ones.

On the contrary, the area's residents are cutting the trees down to their roots, which could normally help prevent erosion; but this in turn affects their collective farming.

It is to be noted that the area most affected is that located between administrative headquarters and the Health Center. The residents located near the bridge are also concerned about the gradual rise in the tide which is continuing to move in the direction of the houses. This has apparently resulted in the destruction of any remaining grassland and trees along the seashore.

***War Imperils Zambezia Cattle-Raising Industry**

91AF0699B Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese
2 Jan 91 p 8

[Text] The lack of pastures is threatening the survival of cattle in Zambezia Province which out of a total of 150,000 head in 1977 has currently dropped to 22,000. Ventura Macamo, head of the Provincial Cattle-Raising Service [SPP], asserted that this situation is the result of

the increasing concentration of those animals in the vicinity of the principal urban centers, including Quelimane.

As is well-known, the destabilizing action of the armed bandits is the principal reason for the drastic reduction in the number of cattle in the province, since indiscriminate slaughtering is being carried out on a broad scale, thus impeding the raising of this animal species in the rural areas where conditions would otherwise be favorable for that purpose.

The war situation has forced many breeders to confine their activity to the outlying areas of the villages and to the outskirts of the provincial capital itself.

Of the total of approximately 22,000 head available in the province, about 18,000 are concentrated in the vicinity of Quelimane, between Nicoadala and Inhassunge, where some breeders have already engaged in the phenomenon of surplus pasturage due to the lack of sufficient nutrition for a better reproduction of the species.

According to Ventura Macamo, cattle reproduction in this area does not occur normally, despite the relative improvement in the security conditions.

The head of Zambezia's SPP also said that, despite the fact that the cattle-raising industry is now the province's principal animal-husbandry activity, its future is seriously jeopardized due to the abovementioned reasons.

Another problem plaguing cattle is the prevalence of diseases such as bovine tuberculosis, trypanosomiasis (transmitted through the tse-tse fly), whose effects are felt in a general way throughout the province.

These diseases are more prevalent among the cattle located in the districts of Chinde and Nicoadala and throughout the northern area.

Our spokesman said that to combat these diseases, the SPP has initiated strict control measures in the form of medical injections, as in the case of trypanosomiasis. In the case of tuberculosis, the animals are simply slaughtered.

A total of 366 head of cattle were slaughtered and considered useless in that province last year due to tuberculosis.

In the opinion of Ventura Macamo, the production of water buffalo is a viable alternative to the increasing reduction in the number of existing cattle. There are now 800 head of water buffalo in the province.

The opinion of the head of the SPP is based on the fact that water buffalo are easily domesticated.

Zambia

Kaunda Denies Party Leadership Stole Funds

*MB1303184291 Lusaka Domestic Service
in English 1800 GMT 13 Mar 91*

[Text] President Kaunda today defended the UNIP [United National Independence Party] leadership against allegations that it had stolen money, saying the money had been invested well to establish the country's present infrastructure.

Speaking in Senanga on the second leg of his tour of the Western Province, Comrade Kaunda said currently the government has embarked on a new economic recovery program which, he said, was the only alternative to the country's economic problems.

Comrade Kaunda reminded the gathering that welcomed him at Senanga airport that donor aid loans would not be enough, unless the people also worked hard. Commenting on the high cost of living in the country, Comrade Kaunda said the situation has been aggravated by the ever rising prices of fuel, forcing the government to lift subsidies on various commodities.

Burkina Faso**Compaore Meets U.S. Official on Liberian Problem***AB1103091091 Ouagadougou Domestic Service
in French 2200 GMT 10 Mar 91*

[Text] This morning, the head of state received Mr. Leonard Robinson, the American deputy assistant secretary of state for African Affairs. Mr. Robinson is in Ouagadougou to discuss the Liberian problem. He said: I would like Captain Blaise Compaore to use his influence to get Charles Taylor to accept the Economic Community of West African States' peace plan.

ODP-MT First Congress Opens in Ouagadougou**Secretary General's Address***AB1003115291 Ouagadougou Domestic Service
in French 1900 GMT 8 Mar 91*

[Excerpt] The first congress of the Organization for Popular Democracy-Labor Movement, ODP-MT, opened this morning at the People's House in Ouagadougou. About 2,000 delegates are taking part in the three-day congress. Over to you. [name indistinct]:

Indeed, there were several hundred participants this morning at the People's House for the opening ceremony of this congress, which is believed to be an important step in the consolidation of the democratic and popular revolution. That is why the delegates will examine, among other things, Burkina Faso's economic and socio-historical position and the social classes involved.

In the present context, the ODP-MT has chosen democratic pluralism in order to, according to the leaders, favor the qualitative adaptation and full implementation of its program for the socioeconomic emancipation of all Burkinabe. As such, the organization relies on such factors as the conquest of power and its management on the basis of a consensus alliance, the setting up of democratic management institutions in society, and the mobilization, organization, and training of the people.

This aspect of the political vision of the organization was raised this morning by its secretary general, Comrade Nabo Kanidoua, adding, however, that the current political atmosphere in Burkina Faso enabled the ODP-MT to extend and deeply implant itself among the people. Comrade Kanidoua also spoke about the many attacks leveled against the ODP-MT and its militants.

These attacks, according to him, cannot shake the revolutionary conscience of the Burkinabe people who, for almost seven years, have been able to see the difference between political apprentices and those who call themselves true democrats. He therefore invited the militants of the ODP-MT to better concentrate on the theme of the congress which, according to him, must contribute to better arming the militants against the enemies of democracy and the harmonious development of Burkina Faso.

He ended his statement by reiterating his organization's support for the peoples' struggles for their total emancipation, especially the oppressed peoples of South Africa and Palestine. [passage omitted]

Abandons Marxism-Leninism*AB1103220491 Paris AFP in French 1938 GMT
10 Mar 91*

[Text] Ouagadougou, 10 Mar (AFP)—The Organization for Popular Democracy-Labor Movement (ODP/MT), President Blaise Compaore's party, has abandoned Marxism-Leninism during its congress which ended in Ouagadougou today. The congress proposed Captain Compaore's candidacy in the presidential elections scheduled for 3 November. He neither officially responded to this nor participated in the congress but was reelected to the ODP/MT Central Committee. During a recent interview with AFP, he stated that he will be a candidate.

During the meeting, which is the ODP/MT's first congress, the organization decided to transform itself into a "revolutionary mass political party." The congress decided to abandon Marxism-Leninism, which was inscribed in the organization's doctrinal documents, and it opted for free enterprise and market economy. It intends to work for a "dynamic integration of African economies" and "the emergence of federated or confederated African states."

The congress reelected Mr. Nabaho Kanidoua secretary general and elected a Central Committee of Mr. Arsene Bognessan Ye, (organizing secretary), Captain Gilbert Djinguere (defense secretary), all the ministers and high commissioners (prefects) of the 30 provinces, about a dozen army officers, seven state-owned media journalists, and several dozen women.

Mr. Kanidoua said the ODP/MT "has just founded the first revolutionary mass party of Burkina" so that "the sole objective of development would be the prosperity of each and every one through work, democracy, and justice." The party "is carefully considering the real level of development of the productive forces and the economic relations at the national and international level in order to avoid making the mistake of overlooking realities," Mr. Kanidoua added. Representatives of the Senegalese opposition also attended the congress.

Guinea-Bissau**President Vieira Reshuffles Cabinet 10 Mar***AB1303165891 Paris AFP in French 1423 GMT
13 Mar 91*

[Text] Bissau, 13 Mar (AFP)—President Joao Bernardo Vieira of Guinea-Bissau on Sunday [10 March] slightly

reshuffled his cabinet. This reshuffle was marked by the departures of a minister, Nicandro Barreto (civil service); two secretaries of state, Messrs. Aristides Menzes (planning), Daniel Ferreira (justice); and Paulo Medina, minister resident in the Southern Province.

The presidential decree justifies this reshuffle by the need to revitalize the government and announced the appointment of Vasco Cabral, second vice chairman of the Council of State, as justice minister (he loses the post of minister of state at the Presidency of the Republic), the transfer of Mario Cabral from justice to civil service, and of Ansumane Mane, previously secretary of state for fishing, to planning.

One also learned that Vasco Salvador Correia, former director general of the merchant marine, became resident minister of Southern Province.

The last cabinet reshuffle took place on 8 March 1990.

Cabinet List Updated

AB1303182091 Paris AFP in French 1455 GMT
13 Mar 91

[Text] Bissau, 13 Mar (AFP)—The composition of the new Guinea-Bissau Government reshuffled Sunday is as follows:

President of the Council of State	Joao Bernardo Vieira
First Vice Chairman of the Council of State and Armed Forces Minister	Iafai Camara
Minister of State at the Presidency	Fidelis Cabral D'Almada
Minister of State for Rural Development and Agriculture	Carlos Correia
Minister of State for Social Affairs	Carmen Pereira
Minister of State for Economy and Finance	Manuel Dos Santos
Second Vice Chairman of the Council and Justice Minister	Vasco Cabral
Minister of Natural Resources and Industry	Filinto Barros
Minister of Civil Service and Labor	Mario Cabral
Minister of Women's Affairs	Francisca Pereira
Minister of Foreign Affairs	Julio Semedo
Minister of Commerce, Tourism, and Handicrafts	Luis Oliveira Sanca
Minister of International Cooperation	Bernardino Cardoso
Minister of Transport	Avito Jose Da Silva
Minister of Public Works	Alberto Lima Gomes
Minister of Fisheries	Victor Freire Monteiro
Minister of Health	Henriqueta Godhino Gomes
Minister of Information and Telecommunications	Moussa Djassi
Minister of Education	Manuel Rambout Barcelos

Minister Governor of the Central Bank	Pedro Godhino Gomes
Resident Minister for Eastern Province	Mario Mendes Correia
Resident Minister for Northern Province	Zeca Martins
Resident Minister for Southern Province	Vasco Salvador Correia
Secretary of State for Defense	Jose Marques Vieira
Secretary of State Agriculture	Samba Lamine Mane
Secretary of State Information	Agnelo Regala
Secretary of State Youth, Culture, and Sports	Alexandre Furtado
Secretary of State Tourism	Joseph Turpin
Secretary of State Foreign Affairs	Marcelino Lima
Secretary of State Social Affairs	Luis Candido Ribeiro
Secretary of State Health	Celestino Costa
Secretary of State Veterans	Joaquim Furtado
Secretary of State Natural Resources	Joao Cardoso
Secretary of State Treasury	Eduardo Fernandes
Secretary of State Administrative Reform	Osvaldo Rosario
Secretary of State Planning	Ansumane Mane

Ivory Coast

SYNINFO Third Congress Opens in Treicheville

Thanked for Disturbances' Coverage

AB0803223091 Abidjan Domestic Service
in French 1245 GMT 7 Mar 91

[Excerpt] This morning at the Labor Exchange Office in Treicheville, Communications Minister Auguste Miremont opened the third congress of the National Union of Information Employees, SYNINFO. This year, the theme is: For greater protection of the various sections of the communications profession. Mr. Miremont was accompanied by Mrs. Henriette Diabate, his colleague in the Culture Ministry; Salif Alassane Ndiaye at Scientific Research and Technical and Professional Education; and Rene Diby of Youth and Sports.

Minister Miremont took the opportunity to remind the participants of some priorities in his ministry: the promotion of professionalism and competence of communications personnel. Above all, Minister Miremont stressed the responsible behavior of communications employees during the months of disturbances in our country last year:

[Begin Miremont recording] The presence of several ministers here beside me is proof not only of the importance this government, our government, attaches to the right of workers to freely form trade unions to defend their professional interests, but, above all, it marks the willingness that has been affirmed on several occasions

by the president of the Republic and the prime minister to allow Ivorian communicators and media to play an instrumental role in the construction of a modern and model Ivory Coast.

Thanks to the explosion and technical performance of the means of communication, the world today has become a village. In this new communications era, no public, economic, social, and cultural projects can be implemented successfully without the support of the media. You know this. That is why I am pleased to take the opportunity accorded me by your congress to pay vibrant tribute to the men and women of our communications sector who have fulfilled, often in very difficult conditions, their mission to inform, educate, entertain, mobilize the people, and participate daily in the reinforcement of national unity in peace and harmony of hearts and minds.

This is also an opportunity for me to commend your responsible and exemplary behavior during all these past months in maintaining social peace in our country. I therefore pay—it is fair and deserved—a public tribute to SYNINFO leaders and activists who have helped us during all these difficult months that Ivory Coast has passed through, so that our work can be done without any irreparable damage to our country [applause].

By acting in this way, you contributed appreciably—I have said this—to the maintenance of social peace, which remains the precondition for any action in favor of man. Our country, which is determined to be a land of peace, dialogue, true fraternity, and gratefulness, will remember this exemplary behavior [applause]. I make it a point to congratulate you and express to you my pride. [passage omitted] [end recording]

Restructuring of Sector Announced

AB1003105891 Dakar PANA in French 1822 GMT
7 Mar 91

[Text] Abidjan, 7 Mar (AIP/PANA)—Ivorian Communications Minister Auguste Miremont, today in Abidjan, announced the restructuring of the state's media bodies at the opening of the Third Regular Congress of the Union of Workers of the Public Communications Sector (Syninfo). According to Mr. Miremont, the radio and television, which were two separate bodies, will henceforth be considered as one Industrial and Commercial Public Establishment, EPIC, headed by a director general.

This new establishment, he stated, will comprise five operational directorates that will be in charge of television channel one, the radio, the technical services, and the new Institute of Communications Science and Techniques which will start work on Friday, 8 March, in Abidjan. As for the Ivorian Press Agency, AIP, it will be upgraded to an publically-administered establishment.

The Ivorian communications minister assured that these bodies would have sufficient resources to cover the

entire country in order to gather local and regional information and to ensure an international information service through the signing of conventions with foreign partners. He recommended competence, a sense of responsibility, and rigor to the employees of social communications in carrying out their jobs and stated that he was very happy about the reserved attitude adopted by their union during the social unrest that shook Ivory Coast a year ago.

"No public, economic, social, or cultural project can be successfully achieved without the support of the media," the Ivorian communications minister stated in conclusion.

Congress Ends

AB1103201091 Abidjan Domestic Service
in French 1930 GMT 9 Mar 91

[Excerpt] Deliberations of the third ordinary congress of Syninfo, the Union of Employees Public Media of the Ministry of Communication, which began last Thursday, ended this morning at the Labor Exchange at Treichville. During their deliberations, the delegates examined the future of all professions relating to communication and showed concern about the professions' credibility.

Syninfo broke from the General Union of the Ivory Coast Workers. At the end of the congress, Mr. Deby Dally was reelected secretary general of the Union. [passage omitted]

Synares Ends Congress; Reelects Secretary General

AB0903203491 Abidjan FRATERNITE MATIN
in French 7 Mar 91 p 2

[Francis Leon Lebry article: "End of Fourth Synares Congress—For the Revival of National Education"]

[Text] What tone and what direction will the National Union for Research and Higher Education [Synares] secretary general give to his opening speech at the opening of the fourth regular congress? Will he stand for reelection to a third mandate? Assuming he does, will he be reelected? Ivorians asked these three fundamental questions as the date for the congress drew near, and they were more interested in these questions as deliberations got under way.

On 5 March shortly before 2200 GMT, Mr. Yacouba Konate, external relations officer in the new national executive bureau, announced Professor Marcel Ette's reelection as national secretary general of the Synares. There were 112 delegates voting, and only two abstained

from voting for him. Out of the 11 branches present, 10 voted for the unopposed candidate. The secretary general was overwhelmingly reelected to office to continue defending the moral and material interests of teachers of higher education and researchers after his predecessors Messrs. Francis Wodie, Bolo-Bi Kouai, and Pierre Kipre.

From 2 March to 5 March, Synares members formed working committees and examined the problems related to education and teaching, the social and economic situation of workers and the country, and the need to review the union's bylaws and procedure. They also considered Ivory Coast's political situation. The resolutions passed by these university and higher education delegates constituted the key aspect of their fourth congress.

Announced with a lot of solemnity and conviction, the topics covered a broad range: analyses on trade unionism and political pluralism; Ivorian scientific research and researchers; academic freedom; discipline within Synares and the "transfer" of teachers; initiating a national debate on education; reasserting the right to strike; and the "attempt to destabilize Synares," etc. The fourth congress recommends several changes for the university: democratizing the university community and separating the rector's post from the chairman of the University Council, with the latter to be elected by his peers just like directors of institutes and major educational institutions will be elected.

The teachers of higher education stressed the need to defend "university immunity, which is for the university what diplomatic immunity is for diplomats."

The announcement of Prof. Marcel Ette's reelection as secretary general reflects the attitude of the congress vis-a-vis the Synares dissidents who were led a few months ago by a provisional national bureau which was the focal point of the decisions. The congress simply suspended Constant Roux, Niamke Koffi, Theodore Kouba, Pierre Kipre, Semi-Bi, Fondo Yao, and Kobeni Bakary from Synares for four years. They were publicly accused of "wanting to end Synares' actions by trying to seize the union's bank accounts and trying to barter its line of autonomy for a line of subordination." The congress quickly indicated that "they were not being punished for their political adherence."

Over 1,000 teachers of higher education and researchers, all tendencies included, agreed on the need for the recovery of the educational system through a priority reorganization of this system.

Since the trade unions' essential activities are within the framework of the university, the first Synares official was called upon to find ways to reactivate the country's educational system. In all, both the congress and the new secretary general said they were satisfied because of the participants' adhesion to Synares' positions. They also proposed setting up a National Education Trade Union Federation, a Federation of Autonomous Trade Unions

of Ivory Coast, and the Confederation of Autonomous Teachers Union of West Africa.

Prof. Marcel Ette said his new mandate would stress improving the educational system and reaffirmed the need for unity within the Synares "for the triumph of the union's freedom."

Civil Servants Paid Later Due to Deficit

AB1203173591 Abidjan FRATERNITE MATIN
in French 12 Mar 91 p 10

[Excerpts] From now on, civil servants in Ivory Coast will no longer be paid between the 22d and the 25th of the month, before almost all other workers. In fact, since December 1990, they have been receiving their monthly salaries on the 30th of the month, or at the very end of the month, following a decision that was first unofficial and has now become official.

This decision, of course, has caused dissatisfaction among the civil servants. Many contend that this new practice does not make things easy for them in managing their earnings. [passage omitted]

Even though this is partly true (because one should also admit that most civil servants, including Ivorians, manage their earnings poorly), it is nonetheless true that the employer, the state, which is anxious to clear its deficit and restore an elusive equilibrium to public finances, has no alternative.

With the 170,000 civil servants employed by the state (the leading Ivorian employer) the division "in charge of personnel" is a very significant part of the state's operating expenses. Yet the public finance deficit increased considerably over the last five years of the 1980's as expenses, particularly operating expenses, have increased more rapidly than resources. The situation has worsened to such an extent that in 1988-1989, state expenditures reached 1.289 trillion CFA francs in 1988 against 774 billion CFA francs for earnings, for a deficit of 512 billion CFA francs [figures as published]. Expenditures for personnel for the same year were 699 billion CFA francs, or more than 62 percent of the state's total expenditures. [passage omitted]

Private Radio, Television Services Planned

AB1103111391 Paris AFP in French 1850 GMT
8 Mar 91

[Text] Abidjan, 8 Mar (AFP)—A former director of Ivorian national television, Mr. Ben Soumahoro, today announced the upcoming creation of a private radio station and a private television channel. The planned projects have been submitted to the government and are expected to receive authorization within a maximum period of six months, Mr. Soumahoro told AFP. The radio would start transmissions from November 1991, and the television station from May 1992.

According to Mr. Soumahoro, 80 percent of the cost of the project, estimated at 4.2 billion CFA francs (approximately \$17 million), will be financed by Ivorian investors. Four French companies have, reportedly, pledged financial support. They are the Radio Broadcast Financing Company, an audiovisual public holding; two public television channels, Antenne 2 and FR3, for programs; and Thomson CSF for technical expertise.

The 10 kilowatt capacity radio will broadcast 24 hours nonstop—the national radio ends transmissions from 0000 to 0600—on frequency modulation within a radius of 80 km around Abidjan to cover about 3 million inhabitants. The radio plans to broadcast four major daily newscasts and news flashes every 30 minutes.

The cable television (to cost about 10,000 CFA francs, approximately \$40 a month) is expected to cover Abidjan and its suburbs where half of the country's 1 million viewers are concentrated.

Mr. Soumahoro plans to export pictures on Africa, namely, documentaries and variety music programs. As for fiction, "we do not have the financial means for that now," he admitted.

Subscribers would be expected to pay a deposit (of an unspecified amount) to receive a decoder, and the promoters expect 100,000 subscriptions in the first two years. Programs would be transmitted from 1700 to 0030 on weekdays, and from 0900 to 0100 on Saturdays and Sundays.

This television, currently named PHENIX, will broadcast a film and a serial per day on weekdays, two films and two serials on Saturdays, and one film and two serials on Sundays. In addition, it will televize plays, quiz contests, and one live European soccer match every Wednesday evening, in addition to prerecorded sports roundups. But there will be no financially "cumbersome and less profitable televised newscasts," Mr. Soumahoro explained adding, "we did not want to give the authorities the impression that we want to destabilize the national newscast." However, debates will be organized on all subjects, and political leaders will be invited to participate in these debates including leaders of the young Ivorian opposition which has so far been virtually absent from public television.

Liberia

'Rousing Welcome' for Confidence Visits Team

AB1303161791 Monrovia Radio ELBC
in English 0900 GMT 13 Mar 91

[Excerpt] Following the rousing welcome yesterday in (Smanoltese) and Harbel, confidence visits by representatives of the former warring factions in Liberia under ECOMOG's [Economic Community of West African States Cease-Fire Monitoring Group] control will continue today with visits to Kakata and Gbarnga. Yesterday's visit took the team to Scheffelin, (Smanoltese),

and Harbel in Margibi and drew cheers from residents of those areas, as you hear in this report:

[Begin recording] [Unidentified reporter] The tour of the confidence visit finally kicked off after a long delay. The convoy went through the Ganta-Monrovia [Highway] and made a brief stop at the Baptist Seminary on the Scheffelin Highway, the headquarters of Ghanbat [Ghanaian Battalion] 2. Following a coffee break, we were on our way to Camp Scheffelin where the AFL [Armed Forces of Liberia] soldiers are confined and the commander of the battalion there, Colonel (Sikajipo Consto), who welcomed the members of the delegation to the camp, said the officers and men of the battalion of the AFL have been praying for peace and so welcome peace.

[(Consto)] We hope that peace will prevail in our beloved country, Liberia, to the well being of all.

[Reporter] From the AFL's Camp Scheffelin, we moved to the [name indistinct] on the Monrovia-Robertsfield Highway dividing the National Patriotic Front of Liberia [NPFL] and the Armed Forces of Liberia, and crossed into the NPFL's territory where its spokesman, Tom Woewiyu, welcomed the delegation:

[Woewiyu] It is my hope that this is really the beginning to the process of trusting one another in the efforts to accomplish lasting peace in this country. We are very grateful that the other parties have accepted this exercise. For us, this is what we have asked for all along. We asked for an all-Liberian conference which is now to take place. We originally asked ECOMOG to come to the Republic of Liberia with a very nominal small size of military observers to see how this country was set up and to see how this peacekeeping process will be accomplished without dehumanizing or without the people feeling that they have been invaded by some external force, and this we have accomplished by way of [words indistinct]. [passage omitted] [end recording]

Monrovia-Gbarnga Highway Reopened 13 Mar

AB1403155891 Paris AFP in French 1538 GMT
14 Mar 91

[Excerpt] Freetown, 14 Mar (AFP)—The principal road between Monrovia and Gbarnga (200 km north of the capital) was reopened yesterday, announced General Ebemese, commanding officer of the Economic Community of West African States Cease-Fire Monitoring Group [ECOMOG], as reported by Radio Monrovia. [passage omitted]

Interim Assembly Member Calls for Lasting Peace

AB1303161991 Monrovia Radio ELBC
in English 0900 GMT 13 Mar 91

[Text] The recent reports of harassment and killings of Grebos in Grand Gedeh and Maryland Counties in eastern Liberia have been described as unfortunate. The representative of the National Democratic Party of

Liberia in the ILA [Interim Legislative Assembly]. Mr. (Hamit Nah), in a release, observed that in spite of the efforts by the Interim Government and the West African intervention force, ECOMOG [Economic Community of West African State Cease-Fire Monitoring Group], to restore law and order in the country, there are still some individuals, who, he said, are intent on sabotaging the peace process. Mr. (Nah) urged Liberians to lay aside their differences and cooperate with government for the restoration of lasting peace in the territory.

Party Leaders Warn on Charles Taylor's Plans

AB1203180091 Paris AFP in English 1739 GMT
12 Mar 91

[Text] Monrovia, March 12 (AFP)—Leaders of Liberia's six political parties warned their members Tuesday against what they called a bid by rebel leader Charles Taylor to "manipulate" them to allow him to install a "military dictatorship" in Liberia.

In a panel discussion on Monrovia-based ELBC radio, the party leaders said M. Taylor was mobilizing members of political parties in territory under his control to send them to Monrovia for a national conference Friday.

Mr. Taylor, whose National Patriotic Front (NPFL) controls most of the country, was after support for his demand to lead the new interim government to be named at the conference, the politicians said.

Leaders of all political parties, the NPFL, Independent National Patriotic Front (INPFL) led by Prince Johnson, and of "interest" groups such as business, trade unions, churches and the press, are expected to attend the March 15 all-Liberian conference who would appoint a new interim government.

Leaders of the six political parties expressed their readiness to confirm the interim government of Amos Sawyer, which they had named during a conference last August in The Gambia.

INPFL's Johnson To Leave Army, Study Theology

AB1303161791 Monrovia Radio ELBC
in English 0900 GMT 13 Mar 91

[Text] The leader of the Independent National Patriotic Front of Liberia [INPFL], Brigadier General Prince Johnson, has expressed his desire to become a pastor following the restoration of peace in Liberia. According to Radio Nigeria monitored in Monrovia, the INPFL leader was speaking to newsmen at the end of a peace mission to Nigeria.

Gen. Johnson expressed his interest to put away his military uniform and indicated his passionate desire to study theology and become a pastor. About the ensuing all-Liberia conference, Gen. Johnson emphasized his organization's support toward the ECOWAS [Economic Community of West African States] peace plan which

forbids any of the leaders of the warring factions from becoming president of the Interim Government of National Unity.

Meanwhile the INPFL leader has returned to his Caldwell base following his successful peace mission to The Gambia, Sierra Leone, and Nigeria. While in Nigeria, Gen. Johnson and President Ibrahim Babaginda discussed matters in the interest of restoring peace in Liberia.

MOJA Leader Interviewed on Return Home, Plans

AB1203183591 London BBC World Service
in English 1709 GMT 12 Mar 91

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] Liberian politicians are getting ready to go back home for Friday's [15 March] big meeting in Monrovia to thrash out a future for the country and set up a new interim government. It has been a major bone of contention, with Charles Taylor insisting that he should by rights be the interim president. But one of the returning politicians is Togba-Nah Tipoteh of the Movement for Justice in Africa, MOJA. On the line, Robin White asked him if he was going just to attend the conference or to stay:

[Begin recording] [Tipoteh] I am going back for good. It is the beginning of a process where I will be going back to have home as base, as opposed to having somewhere abroad as my base.

[White] Will you immediately start trying to revive your political party?

[Tipoteh] Well, immediately, of course, we will be trying to ensure that there is a peaceful atmosphere in which we can form a single government acceptable to all of the major groupings, and then we will be concerned about relief situation on the ground. Then, of course, one can go into the rebuilding of one's political organization.

[White] Would you like to take part in the interim government yourself?

[Tipoteh] No, I don't seek any post. But I am very active, and I intend to be very active trying to create an atmosphere in which the major concerns of all the parties are taken into consideration so that we can get this problem behind us as soon as possible.

[White] What would you say to those who argue that people like yourself are now yesterday's men, that Liberia needs a new breed of people who are not tainted at all by the past?

[Tipoteh] Well, I think people are entitled to those views. But I would like to think that every Liberian citizen has a contribution to make. Even if one were to live to be a hundred years of age, one has a right to make some contribution somewhere. I would think too that the

record shows that I am not tainted by any participation in human rights violations or corrupt activities. So I think that is a matter for public record. [end recording]

Malian Troops Arrive To Join ECOMOG

*AB1203143491 Paris AFP in English 1316 GMT
12 Mar 91*

[Text] Freetown, March 12 (AFP)—A contingent of Malian troops arrived in the Liberian capital, Monrovia late Monday to join the five-nation West African peace-keeping force (ECOMOG). Monrovia radio reported in its morning news today. The radio monitored in Freetown, said the contingent was the sixth to join the peacekeeping mission in Liberia organised by the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS). Others are from The Gambia, Guinea, Nigeria and Sierra Leone.

The decision to increase the number of contingents was made in Lome, Togo during a special summit of the ECOWAS Standing Mediation Committee at which Mali promised to contribute troops to the Nigeria-led force. Mali now becomes the second French-speaking country to contribute to the force which has been dominated by English-speaking states since its constitution last August.

The radio announcement on Tuesday did not say how many men were in the Malian contingent or where they would be deployed. They arrived four days before the opening of an all-Liberian political conference scheduled to take place in Monrovia on Friday.

Meanwhile, a senior official of the National Patriotic Front of Liberia (NPFL) of Charles Taylor, has praised the West African peacekeeping force for its role in bringing relief and peace to Liberia. The deputy special forces commander of the NPFL, John Tieh was quoted by Monrovia radio as making the statement during the first leg of "confidence visits" by liaison officers of the former warring factions under the escort of ECOMOG. Mr. Tieh said "ECOMOG's participation in the entire peace process, particularly the organising of confidence visits is indicative of the desire to work towards the restoration of peace in Liberia."

In another development, an official of the NPFL, acting deputy Defence spokesman Austin Clark says the NPFL "will do all it can to ensure that peace prevails" in Liberia. He was speaking in Fendell 10 miles (16 kilometers) from Monrovia Monday at a welcome party to ECOMOG officers on their first "confidence visit" to the NPFL controlled area. In their "confidence visits" ECOMOG officers were accompanied by representatives from the United Nations, the International Committee of the Red Cross, the U.S. Embassy and international relief organisations. The visits are also aimed at preparing the reopening of all roads and highways closed nearly a year ago because of the civil war.

According to the schedule, ECOMOG should visit Fendell, Mount Barclay, and the Roberts International Airport, some 35 miles (50 kilometers) east of Monrovia controlled by Taylor's NPFL, and the Barclay training center barracks of Armed Forces of Liberia (AFL) in Monrovia. A press statement by ECOMOG said the visit should continue to AFL-held Schefflin barracks 10 miles (16 kilometers) east of Monrovia and to Kakata, Gbarnga, and Buchanan, NPFL strongholds respectively 15 and 100 miles (24 kilometers - 160 kilometers) north from Monrovia, and 80 miles (128 kilometers) east. The statement said Bo town on the Liberian-Sierra Leone border would be visited on Friday (15 March). It also said all roads and highway would be re-opened before the March 15 national conference, but gave no date.

Last week, representatives of the NPFL, Prince Johnson's Independent National Patriotic Front (INPFL) and the AFL held talks here and agreed to begin visiting bases and locations under their control. The move is part of the ceasefire agreement signed last month in the Togolese capital Lome by the three warring factions.

Togo

Students Clashes, Strikes at University, Schools

Classes Suspended 12 Mar

*AB1203214191 Paris AFP in French 1916 GMT
12 Mar 91*

[Text] Lome, 12 Mar (AFP)—All classes were suspended this afternoon at the University of Lome by the chancellor following a strike action launched this morning by four independent student organizations, an AFP journalist observed.

Classes were suspended until tomorrow at 0700 local time (0700 GMT), according to a notice from the chancellor, Komlavi F. Seddoh, posted at lecture hall entrances, the journalist noted.

The strike, which will last indefinitely, was started this morning following an appeal by the Students Front for Democratic Struggle (FELD), the Youth Reflection and Action Group For Democracy (GRAD), the Student Struggle Movement for Democracy (MELD), and the University Organization for the Fight for Democracy in Togo (OULDT). These organizations are not recognized by the university authorities, according to a GRAD leader. They are demanding better material conditions for their studies and a national conference. They are also demanding to be enlightened on the disappearance of a philosophy student a year ago.

Some soldiers could be seen late this afternoon on the campus, where several slogans were seen: "Down with Eyadema" (the Togolese president) and "National Conference," one of the demands of some opponents.

A strike action was launched last week at the Faculty of Medicine and there were clashes on the campus between students in favor of the strike and students close to the regime, according to a GRAD leader met by AFP.

More Clashes at University

AB1303115691 Paris AFP in French 1039 GMT
13 Mar 91

[Text] Lome, 13 Mar (AFP)—There were clashes today on the Lome university campus between students who have been on strike since yesterday, and youth who support General Gnassingbe Eyadema. Meanwhile, several high schools are also on strike, AFP observed. One student was slightly injured during the clashes. Students supporting the authorities chased out the striking students with stones and clubs and took control of the campus.

At the same time, a strike broke out at the Eyadema Technical high school, and at the junior and senior high school of Tokoin, a working class district in Lome, it was observed.

About 100 antiriot gendarmes were dispatched to the campus while military reinforcements were sent to the technical high school shortly before 1000.

Ministry Communique Issued

AB1403111491 Lome Domestic Service
in French 0615 GMT 14 Mar 91

[Communique issued by the Ministry of National Education, Scientific Research, Technical and Professional Training in Lome on 13 March]

[Text] As of 12 March, there have been disturbances at the University of Lome and some general and technical government secondary and high schools. The disturbances started on 12 March 1991 on the university campus. While classes continued normally in all faculties, schools, and institutes, a group of students went around the campus to order the students from their lecture rooms. They molested some lecturers and stoned lecture rooms where students refused to obey their orders.

This group of students claimed they were embarking on an unlimited strike. To calm the situation, authorities at the University of Lome suspended lectures, practical works, and supervised assignments until yesterday at 0700. Meanwhile, other agitators, in groups of five to 10, went to (Donidi) government high school, to the Saint Joseph High School in the Deplage, to Ablogame general education high schools [CEG], and to the Our Lady of Apostles High School to interrupt teaching and force the students to vacate their schools. The same intimidation and threats were used in this case, namely stoning the schools and making threats with cold steel.

At the Nikomakoue and Liki CEG's in Lome and at the Sevie Township CEG, these groups were repulsed by the

teachers and students. Yesterday while classes resumed normally in spite of the distribution of leaflets calling for the strike, the same group resumed their activities to disturb the normal running of the educational institutions. Thus, at the University of Lome, the minority of the strikers resumed stoning the lecture rooms, and some of these students even wounded some of their colleagues with knives. The students who wanted to continue their lectures normally and were condemned by these intolerable acts, repulsed the assailants and succeeded in arresting about 30 of them, including a photographer with a knife and bicycle chain.

At Gbenyedji High School, stone throwing continued from the previous day preventing many students from taking their tests [words indistinct]. There were also disturbances at the Tokoin Government High School and at the Tokoin Center CEG where classes began normally. The same commandos were seen at the Eyadema Government Technical High School, the Sevie Government High School, and the Kpodji Government High School at Kpalime, but so far no student has been arrested. Despite all these threats, most of our educational institutions are functioning normally.

From these events, one can learn the following:

First, these disturbances are the work of a handful of students who want to impose their will on the majority through violence, while this majority want to continue lectures normally.

Second, the students' aim was to deliberately to sow trouble, despite the fact that they acknowledge the important state efforts to improve students' conditions.

Third, some of the leaders of these demonstrations are eternal students who, after spending ten years in school, have not been able to go beyond the second year of university. The government makes it a point to recall that order and discipline are indispensable for the positive functioning of the secondary and university educational institutions. Any university or high school student who is caught committing vandalism or disturbing public order will be severely punished in conformity with university laws and regulations.

Troublemakers and their supporters must know that they are engaging in activities that jeopardize the future of our youth. The government makes it a point to reassure parents of students, the high schools and university students, and the teachers that all security measures have been taken for normal functioning of the educational institutions throughout the nation.

Army Moves in Against Students

AB1403111891 Paris AFP in French 1052 GMT
14 Mar 91

[Text] Lome, 14 Mar (AFP)—This morning the Togolese Army intervened with batons to disperse a demonstration in Lome by several hundred students in the working-class district of Tokoin, AFP journalists have

observed. The soldiers are combing the streets in trucks and jeeps and have made many arrests. AFP journalists saw the soldiers wildly attacking some schoolchildren with truncheons. The demonstrators, many of whom are very young and armed with stones, sticks, and chairs, dispersed around 1000 GMT.

Troops Injure Several, Arrests Made

*AB1403143891 Paris AFP in English 1425 GMT
14 Mar 91*

[Excerpts] Lome, March 14 (AFP)—Several people were injured, some seriously when baton-wielding Togolese troops brutally dispersed a demonstration by several hundred high school students in Lome Thursday, human rights militants said. Troops bundled large numbers of youngsters into Army lorries and whisked them off as the demonstrators armed with stones, chains and sticks dispersed.

Scores of people were arrested as soldiers aboard jeeps and lorries patrolled the capital, concentrating on the working-class district of Tokoin where disturbances also occurred on Wednesday.

The demonstration came on the second day of clashes involving students demanding more democracy in Togo. The Togolese League of Human Rights (LTDH) was interviewing the injured, some of whom were said to be seriously hurt after being beaten-up by the soldiers.

"There were clashes with security forces in most schools," lawyer Kokou Koffigoh the LTDH's president told AFP without being able to give a precise toll. A strike called on Tuesday [12 March] by pro-democracy student leaders had spread Thursday to most colleges and high-schools in Lome and nearby towns. The University of Benin campus which normally has 10,000 students was deserted.

At Eyadema technical college, named after military leader General Gnassingbe Eyadema, windows were smashed and stones were scattered around the buildings. The sign reading "Lycee Technique Eyadema" was also smashed.

On Wednesday, fierce clashes between student supporters and opponents of President Eyadema left several people invured on the campus.

Several students were arrested at the university at several of the capital's colleges, but calm returned by mid-afternoon. The fighting erupted on the campus early Wednesday when a group of Eyadema supporters stoned several hundred students demonstrating for more democracy, a student representative said. [passage omitted]

Last October General Eyadema, who has ruled for 26 years, called on a commission to revise the constitution and to prepare a text introducing a multiparty system. The move followed shortly after anti-government riots which officially left five dead and 34 injured in Lome.

Togo, like other West African countries, is suffering from serious financial difficulties due largely to fall in the world price for phosphates, its main export. Though the country has a relatively small foreign debt (1.2 billion dollars according to 1987 World Bank figures) per capita income is one of the lowest in the world.

Eyadema Chairs Close of Military Maneuvers

*AB1003182691 Lome Domestic Service in French
0615 GMT 9 Mar 91*

[Excerpts] The Sparrowhawk 91 [Epervier 91] military maneuvers, which started at the beginning of the week, ended yesterday in the Yoto Prefecture. The closing ceremonies were marked by a big military and civilian parade at Tabligbo in the presence of General Gnassingbe Eyadema, chief of staff of the Togolese Armed Forces, FAT, and minister of national defense; members of the Central Committee, and the political and religious leaders of Yoto and neighboring prefectures. An awards ceremony preceded the parade. Bawa Semedo reports:

[Begin Samedo recording] It was about 0930 when President Eyadema, commander in chief of the FAT, arrived in Celebration Square of the Yoto Prefecture headquarters. Tabligbo was adorned with the national colors, and the streets were decorated with banners praising the virtues and merits of peace. There was a review of the various FAT components participating in the Sparrowhawk 91 military maneuvers, and then the head of state arrived at Celebration Square. This was the second major event after the final assault of the Sparrowhawk 91 military maneuvers that took place at the Tabligbo Cement Works.

The third major event was the decoration ceremony of several civilian personalities of Yoto Prefecture. President Eyadema, commander in chief of the FAT, and Major General Mawulikplimi Ameyi, second in command of the FAT, decorated eight officers in the Order of the Mono, including one posthumously, 26 knights in the Order of the Mono, one officer in the Order of Merit, and six knights in the Order of Merit. [passage omitted]

The fourth stage included the addresses. In his address, Maj. Gen. Mawulikplimi Ameyi spoke about the 24 years of peace in the new Togo, the peace which President Eyadema has made a sacred theme, the peace which the 13 January Man [President Eyadema] has unceasingly been seeking for all countries because it constitutes the only basis for development. Without this peace, the Togolese Industrial Free Zone will not be realized. Gen. Ameyi spoke on the objectives of the military operation: to test endurance, to train our soldiers in order to fortify them, and to test them in defending the territorial integrity and the gains of the Togolese people. Gen. Ameyi ended by reaffirming FAT's commitment to the ideals of peace, union, and national solidarity and to the values and discipline which are the golden words inscribed on the flag that they have been called to defend. [passage omitted] [end recording]

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15 March 1991

